Elementary Classics

VERGIL

AENEID X

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Vergil

P. VERGILI MARONIS AENEIDOS

LIBER X.

Edited for the Use of Schools.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises, one of the chief Trojan heroes, escaped with his father Anchises and son Iulus, otherwise called Ascanius, and a considerable body of followers, from the sack of Troy. He built a fleet from timber cut on Mount Ida, and sailed away westwards to found a fresh settlement. Amongst other places he went to Delos, where he received an oracle bidding him seek the place whence his race sprung. Anchises wrongly interprets this to be Crete, and the Trojans land there, but a pestilence breaking out on their arrival terrifies them, and causes them to leave the island. The Penates now appear and say that Italy is the place intended by the oracle, as Dardanus, the founder of the Trojan race, came from Italy. Accordingly to Italy Aeneas and his followers sail, and after various wanderings, in the course of which they visit Carthage, arrive in Italy from Africa and land at Cumae. Thence Aeneas proceeds by sea to the mouth of the Tiber

and lands in Latium. The king of this country was Latinus, the hand of whose daughter Lavinia, Turnus, prince of the Rutulians, was seeking in marriage, and the queen mother Amata favoured his suit. But the alliance was forbidden by portents, while on the other hand an omen on their arrival signified that the Trojans had found the land of promise. Accordingly Latinus received them hospitably, and plighted Lavinia to Aeneas. Juno, however, who was always hostile to the Trojans, tried to prevent the marriage, and sent the Fury Allecto to instigate Turnus to make war on the strangers. This he did, and gathered the surrounding tribes to help him. Thereupon Aeneas secured the alliance of Evander, king of Pallanteum, an Arcadian settler in Italy. Evander sent him to ask the help of the Etrurians, then in armed revolt against their cruel king Mezentius, who had fled to Latinus. Aeneas went to Tarchon, the principal chieftain of the Etrurians, and was successful in securing the Etrurian alliance. Meanwhile the Trojans, who had been left under Iulus in Latium, had been attacked by Turnus, and were besieged in their camp. This book opens with the return of Aeneas from Etruria. In the subsequent two books the story is continued, and ends with the killing of Turnus by Aeneas, who then married Lavinia and settled in Latium. The chief interest of their national epic, the Aeneid, to the Romans was that it gave the history of the mythical

ancestry of their race; for they claimed to be descended from the Trojans of Aeneas, from whose son Iulus sprung the great gens Julia, to which Julius Caesar, the founder of the Empire, belonged.

NOTE.—In the text I have followed in the main Deuticke's revision of Ladewig's *Aeneid* (Weidmann, 1889), but in several cases have exercised my own judgment. For the notes the chief authorities have been consulted, but most help has been gained from Henry's *Aeneidea* and Forbiger's *Vergil* (ed. 3, 1875).

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex
sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis
castraque Dardanidum aspectat populosque Latinos.
considunt tectis bipatentibus, incipit ipse:
'caelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis
versa retro tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.
quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit?
adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
exitium magnum atque Alpes inmittet apertas:
tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.
nunc sinite et placitum laeti componite foedus.'
 Iuppiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
pauca refert:

'o pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas!
namque aliud quid sit, quod iam inplorare queamus?
cernis ut insultent Rutuli Turnusque feratur
per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat? non clausa tegunt iam moenia Teucros:
quin intra portas atque ipsis proelia miscent
aggeribus moerorum et inundant sanguine fossas.
Aeneas ignarus abest. numquamne levari
obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis
nascentis Troiae nec non exercitus alter,
atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. equidem credo, mea volnera restant
et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma.
si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes
Italiam petiere, luant peccata neque illos
iuveris auxilio; sin tot responsa secuti,
quae superi manesque dabant: cur nunc tua quisquam
vertere iussa potest aut cur nova condere fata?
quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classes,
quid tempestatum regem ventosque furentis
Aeolia excitos aut actam nubibus Irim?
nunc etiam manis (haec intemptata manebat
sors rerum) movet et superis inmissa repente
Allecto, medias Italum bacchata per urbes.
nil super imperio moveor: speravimus ista,
dum fortuna fuit; vincant quos vincere mavis.
si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua coniunx
dura, per eversae, genitor, fumantia Troiae
excidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis

incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.
Aeneas sane ignotis iactetur in undis
et, quamcumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur:
hunc tegere et dirae valeam subducere pugnae.
est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphus atque Cythera
Idaliaeque domus: positis inglorius armis
exigat hic aevum. magna dicione iubeto
Karthago premat Ausoniam: nihil urbibus inde
obstabit Tyriis. quid pestem evadere belli
iuvit et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes
totque maris vastaeque exhausta pericula terrae,
dum Latium Teucri recidivaque Pergama quaerunt?
non satius cineres patriae insedisse supremos
atque solum, quo Troia fuit? Xanthum et Simoenta
redde, oro, miseris iterumque revolvere casus
da, pater, Iliacos Teucris.' tum regia Iuno
acta furore gravi 'quid me alta silentia cogis
rumpere et obductum verbis volgare dolorem?
Aenean hominum quisquam divomque subegit
bella sequi aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?
Italiam petiit fatis auctoribus, esto,
Cassandrae inpulsus furiis: num linquere castra
hortati sumus aut vitam committere ventis,
num puero summam belli, num credere muros?
Tyrrhenamque fidem, aut gentis agitare quietas?
quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostra
egit? ubi hic Iuno demissave nubibus Iris?
indignum est Italos Troiam circumdare flammis
nascentem et patria Turnum consistere terra,

cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
quid face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis,
arva aliena iugo premere atque avertere praedas?
quid soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas,
pacem orare manu, praefigere puppibus arma?
tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graium
proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanis,
et potes in totidem classem convertere nymphas:
nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuvisse nefandum est?
"Aeneas ignarus abest": ignarus et absit.
est Paphus Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera temptas?
nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo
conamur? nos, an miseros qui Troas Achivis
obiecit? quae causa fuit, consurgere in arma
Europamque Asiamque et foedera solvere furto?
me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
aut ego tela dedi fovive cupidine bella?
tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querellis
haud iustis adsurgis et inrita iurgia iactas.'

Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina prima
cum deprensa fremunt silvis et caeca volutant
murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
infit; eo dicente deum domus alta silescit
et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus:
'accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.

quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris
haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem:
quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
Tros Rutulusne fuat nullo discrimine habebo,
seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,
sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris.
nec Rutulos solvo: sua cuique exorsa laborem
fortunamque ferent. rex Iuppiter omnibus idem.
fata viam invenient.' Stygii per flumina fratris,
per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas
adnuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.
hic finis fandi. solio tum Iuppiter aureo
surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.
Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
sternere caede viros et moenia cingere flammis.
at legio Aeneadum vallis obsessa tenetur,
nec spes ulla fugae. miseri stant turribus altis
nequiquam et rara muros cinxere corona:
Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymoetes
Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbris,
prima acies; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo
et Clarus et Thaemon Lycia comitantur ab alta.
fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum,
haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnesius Acmon,
nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Menestheo.
hi iaculis, illi certant defendere saxis
molirique ignem nervoque aptare sagittas.
ipse inter medios, Veneris iustissima cura,

Dardanius caput ecce puer detectus honestum,
qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum,
aut collo decus aut capiti; vel quale per artem
inclusum buxo aut Oricia terebintho
lucet ebur; fusos cervix cui lactea crinis
accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro.
te quoque magnanimae viderunt, Ismare, gentes
volnera derigere et calamos armare veneno,
Maeonia generose domo, ubi pinguia culta
exercentque viri Pactolusque inrigat auro.
adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
aggere moerorum sublimem gloria tollit,
et Capys: hinc nomen Campanae ducitur urbi.
  Illi inter sese duri certamina belli
contulerant: media Aeneas freta nocte secabat.
namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis
regem adit et regi memorat nomenque genusque,
quidve petat quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma
quae sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni
edocet, humanis quae sit fiducia rebus
admonet inmiscetque preces: haud fit mora, Tarchon
iungit opes foedusque ferit; tum libera fati
classem conscendit iussis gens Lydia divom,
externo commisa duci. Aeneia puppis
prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones,
imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.
hic magnus sedet Aeneas secumque volutat
eventus belli varios, Pallasque sinistro
adfixus lateri iam quaerit sidera, opacae

noctis iter, iam quae passus terraque marique.
Pandite nunc Helicona, deae, cantusque movete,
quae manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
Aenean armetque rates pelagoque vehatur.
Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora tigri:
sub quo mille manus iuvenum, qui moenia Clusi
quique urbem liquere Cosas, quis tela sagittae
gorytique leves umeris et letifer arcus.
una torvus Abas: huic totum insignibus armis
agmen et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
sescentos illi dederat Populonia mater
expertos belli iuvenes, ast Ilva trecentos
insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.
tertius ille hominum divomque interpres Asilas,
cui pecudum fibrae, caeli cui sidera parent
et linguae volucrum et praesagi fulminis ignes,
mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis.
hos parere iubent Alpheae ab origine Pisae,
urbs Etrusca solo. sequitur pulcherrimus Astur,
Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
tercentum adiciunt (mens omnibus una sequendi)
qui Caerete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
et Pyrgi veteres intemptestaeque Graviscae.
Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello,
transierim, Cinyre, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
cuius olorinae surgunt de vertice pinnae,
crimen, Amor, vestrum, formaeque insigne paternae.
namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaethontis amati,
populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum

dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem,
canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,
linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem.
filius, aequalis comitatus classe catervas,
ingentem remis Centaurum promovet: ille
instat aquae saxumque undis immane minatur
arduus et longa sulcat maria alta carina.
Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen
Mantua, dives avis, sed non genus omnibus unum,
gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni,
ipsa caput populis, Tusco de sanguine vires.
hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
quos patre Benaco velatus harundine glauca
Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu.
it gravis Aulestes centenaque arbore fluctum
verberat adsurgens, spumant vada marmore verso.
hunc vehit immanis Triton et caerula concha
exterrens freta, cui laterum tenus hispida nanti
frons hominem praefert, in pristim desinit alvus:
spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.
Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant
subsidio Troiae et campos salis aere secabant.
Iamque dies caelo concesserat almaque curru
noctivago Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum:
Aeneas (neque enim membris dat cura quietem)
ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat.
atque illi medio in spatio chorus ecce suarum

occurrit comitum: nymphae, quas alma Cybebe
numen habere maris nymphasque e navibus esse
iusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,
quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae.
adgnoscunt longe regem lustrantque choreis.
quarum quae fandi doctissima Cymodocea
pone sequens dextra puppim tenet ipsaque dorso
eminet ac laeva tacitis subremigat undis,
tum sic ignarum adloquitur: 'vigilasne, deum gens,
Aenea? vigila et velis inmitte rudentis.
nos sumus, Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus,
nunc pelagi nymphae, classis tua. perfidus ut nos
praecipitis ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,
rupimus invitae tua vincula teque per aequor
quaerimus. hanc genetrix faciem miserata refecit
et dedit esse deas aevumque agitare sub undis.
at puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
tela inter media atque horrentis Marte Latinos.
iam loca iussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco
Arcas eques: medias illis opponere turmas,
ne castris iungant, certa est sententia Turno.
surge age et Aurora socios veniente vocari
primus in arma iube et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse
invictum Ignipotens atque oras ambiit auro.
crastina lux, mea si non inrita dicta putaris,
ingentis Rutulae spectabit caedis acervos.'
dixerat, et dextra discedens inpulit altam
haud ignara modi puppim: fugit illa per undas
ocior et iaculo et ventos aequante sagitta.

inde aliae celerant cursus. stupet inscius ipse
Tros Anchisiades ; animos tamen omine tollit.
tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur :
'alma parens Idaea deum, cui Dindyma cordi
turrigeraeque urbis biiugique ad frena leones,
tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques
augurium Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo.'
tantum effatus, et interea revoluta ruebat
matura iam luce dies noctemque fugarat.
principio sociis edicit signa sequantur
atque animos aptent armis pugnaeque parent se ;
iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
stans celsa in puppi, clipeum cum deinde sinistra
extulit ardentem : clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris, spes addita suscitat iras,
tela manu iaciunt : quales sub nubibus atris
Strymoniae dant signa grues atque aethera tranant
cum sonitu fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
at Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes
respiciunt totumque adlabi classibus aequor.
ardet apex capiti cristisque a vertice flamma
funditur et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignis :
non secus ac liquida si quando nocte cometae
sanguinei lugubre rubent aut Sirius ardor,
ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus aegris.
nascitur et laevo contristat lumine caelum.

Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
litora praecipere et venientis pellere terra.

'quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra :
in manibus Mars ipse, viri. nunc coniugis esto
quisque suae tectique memor, nunc magna referto
facta, patrum laudes. ultro occurramus ad undam,
dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.
audentis Fortuna iuvat,'
haec ait et secum versat, quos ducere contra
vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.
  Interea Aeneas socios de puppibus altis
pontibus exponit. multi servare recursus
languentis pelagi et brevibus se credere saltu,
per remos alii. speculatus litora Tarchon,
qua vada non spirant nec fracta remurmurat unda,
sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu,
advertit subito proram sociosque precatur :
'nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis ;
tollite, ferte rates ; inimicam findite rostris
hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.
frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso
arrepta tellure semel.' quae talia postquam
effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis
spumantisque rates arvis inferre Latinis,
donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae
omnes innocuae, sed non puppis tua, Tarchon.
namque inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo
anceps sustentata diu fluctusque fatigat,
solvitur atque viros mediis exponit in undis ;

---

ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro 278

fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra
impediunt retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens.
  Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora, sed rapit acer
totam aciem in Teucros et contra in litore sistit.
signa canunt. primus turmas invasit agrestis
Aeneas, omen pugnae, stravitque Latinos
occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultro
Aenean petit: huic gladio perque aerea suta,
per tunicam squalentem auro latus haurit apertum.
inde Lichan ferit, exsectum iam matre perempta
et tibi, Phoebe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri
quod licuit parvo. nec longe Cissea durum
immanemque Gyan, sternentis agmina clava
deiecit leto: nihil illos Herculis arma
nec validae iuvere manus genitorque Melampus,
Alcidae comes usque gravis dum terra labores
praebuit. ecce Pharo, voces dum iactat inertis,
intorquens iaculum clamanti sistit in ore.
tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas
dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon,
Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum,
qui iuvenum tibi semper erant, miserande iaceres,
ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci
progenies: septem numero, septenaque tela
coniciunt; partim galea clipeoque resultant
inrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
alma Venus. fidum Aeneas adfatur Achaten:
'suggere tela mihi: non ullum dextera frustra
torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium

Iliacis campis.' tum magnam corripit hastam
et iacit: illa volans clipei transverberat aera
Maeonis et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.
huic frater subit Alcanor fratremque ruentem
sustentat dextra: traiecto missa lacerto
protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem,
dexteraque ex umero nervis moribunda pependit.
tum Numitor iaculo fratris de corpore rapto
Aenean petiit; sed non et figere contra
est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatae.
hic Curibus fidens primaevo corpore Clausus
advenit et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta
sub mentum graviter pressa pariterque loquentis
vocem animamque rapit traiecto gutture; at ille
fronte ferit terram et crassum vomit ore cruorem.
tres quoque Threicios Boreae de gente suprema
et tris, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
per varios sternit casus. accurrit Halaesus
Auruncaeque manus, subit et Neptunia proles,
insignis Messapus equis. expellere tendunt
nunc hi, nunc illi; certatur limine in ipso
Ausoniae. magno discordes aethere venti
proelia ceu tollunt animis et viribus aequis;
non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit;
anceps pugna diu, stant obnixa omnia contra:
haud aliter Troianae acies aciesque Latinae
concurrunt, haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.

At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late
inpulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis,

Arcadas insuetos acies inferre pedestris
ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci
(aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando
suasit equos), unum quod rebus restat egenis,
nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris:
'quo fugitis, socii? per vos et fortia facta,
per ducis Euandri nomen devictaque bella
spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudi,
fidite ne pedibus. ferro rumpenda per hostis
est via. qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.
numina nulla premunt, mortali urgemur ab hoste
mortales, totidem nobis animaeque manusque.
ecce, maris magna claudit nos obice pontus,
deest iam terra fugae: pelagus Troiamne petemus?'
haec ait et medius densos prorumpit in hostis.
obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis,
fit Lagus. hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,
intorto figit telo, discrimina costis
per medium qua spina dabat, hastamque receptat
ossibus haerentem. quem non super occupat Hisbo,
ille quidem hoc sperans: nam Pallas ante ruentem,
dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis
excipit atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.
hinc Sthenium petit et Rhoeti de gente vetusta
Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercae.
vos etiam, gemini, Rutulis cecidistis in agris,
Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,
indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error;

at nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas:
nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Euandrius abstulit ensis;
te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quaerit
semianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant.
Arcadas accensos monitu et praeclara tuentis
facta viri mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostis.
tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter
traicit. hoc spatium tantumque morae fuit Ilo;
Ilo namque procul validam derexerat hastam,
quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,
te fugiens fratremque Tyren, curruque volutus
caedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.
ac velut optato ventis aestate coortis
dispersa inmittit silvis incendia pastor;
correptis subito mediis extenditur una
horrida per latos acies Volcania campos;
ille sedens victor flammas despectat ovantis:
non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum
teque iuvat, Palla. sed bellis acer Halaesus
tendit in adversos seque in sua colligit arma.
hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque,
Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense
elatam in iugulum, saxo ferit ora Thoantis
ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.
fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halaesum:
ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt
Euandri. quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus:
'da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,

fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi:
haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit.'
audiit illa deus: dum texit Imaona Halaesus,
Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.
at non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus,
pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem
oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque.
sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci
et vos, o Grais inperdita corpora, Teucri.
agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis.
extremi addensent acies nec turba moveri
tela manusque sinit. hinc Pallas instat et urget,
hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas:
egregii forma, sed quis Fortuna negarat
in patriam reditus. ipsos concurrere passus
haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi:
mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub hoste.

Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen.
ut vidit socios, 'tempus desistere pugnae:
solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset.'
haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso.
at Rutulum abscessu iuvenis tum iussa superba
miratus stupet in Turno corpusque per ingens
lumina volvit obitque truci procul omnia visu
talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni:
'aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis
aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est.

tolle minas.' fatus medium procedit in aequor.
frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire
comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
advolat: haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
ire prior Pallas, siqua fors adiuvet ausum
viribus inparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:
'per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti,
te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.
cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta
victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'
audiit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo
corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanes.
tum genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:
'stat sua cuique dies, breve et inreparabile tempus
omnibus est vitae: sed famam extendere factis,
hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
tot gnati cecidere deum; quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies. etiam sua Turnum
fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.'
sic ait atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
at Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam
vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem.
illa volans umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa
incidit atque viam clipei molita per oras
tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto

in Pallanta diu librans iacit atque ita fatur:
'aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.'
dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris,
quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,
vibranti cuspis medium transverberat ictu
loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens.
ille rapit calidum frustra de volnere telum:
una eademque via sanguis animusque secuntur.
corruit in volnus (sonitum super arma dedere)
et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.
quem Turnus super adsistens:
'Arcades, haec' inquit 'memores mea dicta referte
Euandro: qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
largior. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo
hospitia.' et laevo pressit pede talia fatus
exanimem, rapiens inmania pondera baltei
inpressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali
caesa manus iuvenum foede thalamique cruenti,
quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro;
quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.
nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae
et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
intactum Pallanta et cum spolia ista diemque.
oderit. at socii multo gemitu lacrimisque
inpositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
o dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!
haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,

cum tamen ingentis Rutulorum linquis acervos.
Nec iam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor
advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti
esse suos, versis tempus succurrere Teucris.
proxima quaeque metit gladio latumque per agmen
ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum
caede nova quaerens. Pallas, Euander, in ipsis
omnia sunt oculis, mensae, quas advena primas
tunc adiit, dextraque datae. Sulmone creatos
quattuor hic iuvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
viventis rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris
captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammas.
inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam.
ille astu subit, at tremibunda supervolat hasta,
et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex:
'per patrios manis et spes surgentis Iuli
te precor hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique.
est domus alta, iacent penitus defossa talenta
caelati argenti, sunt auri pondera facti
infectique mihi. non hic victoria Teucrum
vertitur aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta.'
dixerat. Aeneas contra cui talia reddit:
'argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta,
gnatis parce tuis. belli commercia Turnus
sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante perempto.
hoc patris Anchisae manes, hoc sentit Iulus.'
sic fatus galeam laeva tenet atque reflexa
cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.
nec procul Haemonides, Phoebi Trivaeque sacerdos

infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta,
totus conlucens veste atque insignibus albis.
quem congressus agit campo lapsumque superstans
immolat ingentique umbra tegit: arma Serestus
lecta refert umeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropaeum.
instaurant acies Volcani stirpe creatus
Caeculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro:
Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram
et totum clipei ferro deiecerat orbem
(dixerat ille aliquid magnum vimque adfore verbo
crediderat caeloque animum fortasse ferebat
canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos):
Tarquitus exultans contra fulgentibus armis,
silvicolae Fauno Dryope quem nympha crearat,
obvius ardenti sese obtulit. ille reducta
loricam clipeique ingens onus impedit hasta;
tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis
dicere deturbat terrae truncumque tepentem
provolvens super haec inimico pectore fatur:
'istic nunc, metuende, iace. non te optima mater
condet humi patrioque onerabit membra sepulchro:
alitibus linquere feris aut gurgite mersum
unda feret piscesque inpasti volnera lambent.'
protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,
persequitur fortemque Numam fulvumque Camertem,
magnanimo Volcente satum, ditissimus agri
qui fuit Ausonidum et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.
Aegaeon qualis, centum cui bracchia dicunt
centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem

pectoribusque arsisse, Iovis cum fulmina contra
tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses:
sic toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore victor,
ut semel intepuit mucro. quin ecce Niphaei
quadriiugis in equos adversaque pectora tendit.
atque illi longe gradientem et dira frementem
ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
effunduntque ducem rapiuntque ad litora currus.
interea biiugis infert se Lucagus albis
in medios fraterque Liger; sed frater habenis
flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentis:
inruit adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.
cui Liger
'non Diomedis equos nec currum cernis Achillis
aut Phrygiae campos: nunc belli finis et aevi
his dabitur terris.' vesano talia late
dicta volant Ligeri. sed non et Troïus heros
dicta parat contra, iaculum nam torquet in hostem.
Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
admonuit biiugos, proiecto dum pede laevo
aptet se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas
fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen:
excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis.
quem pius Aeneas dictis adfatur amaris:
'Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum
prodidit aut vanae vertere ex hostibus umbrae:
ipse rotis saliens iuga deseris.' haec ita fatus
arripuit biiugos; frater tendebat inertis

infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem:
'per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,
vir Troiane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis.'
pluribus oranti Aeneas 'haud talia dudum
dicta dabas. morere et fratrem ne desere frater.'
tum latebras animae pectus mucrone recludit.
talia per campos edebat funera ductor
Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri
more furens. tandem erumpunt et castra relinquunt
Ascanius puer et nequiquam obsessa iuventus.
Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:
'o germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,
ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)
Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello
dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli.'
cui Iuno summissa 'quid, o pulcherrime coniunx,
sollicitas aegram et tua tristia iussa timentem?
si mihi, quae quondam fuerat quamque esse decebat,
vis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares,
omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum
et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
nunc pereat Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater, et tua larga
saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis.'
cui rex aetherii breviter sic fatur Olympi:
'si mora praesentis leti tempusque caduco
oratur iuveni meque hoc ita ponere sentis,
tolle fuga Turnum atque instantibus eripe fatis.

preventing me from

hactenus indulsisse vacat. sin altior istis
sub precibus venia ulla latet totumque moveri
mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanis.'
et Iuno adlacrimans 'quid si, quae voce gravaris,
mente dares atque haec Turno rata vita maneret?
nunc manet insontem gravis exitus, aut ego veri
vana feror. quod ut o potius formidine falsa
ludar et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas!'
haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
misit, agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit.
tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
in faciem Aeneae (visu mirabile monstrum)
Dardaniis ornat telis clipeumque iubasque
divini adsimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
dat sine mente sonum gressusque effingit euntis,
morte obita qualis fama est volitare figuras
aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
at primas laeta ante acies exultat imago
inritatque virum telis et voce lacessit.
instat cui Turnus stridentemque eminus hastam
conicit: illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
credidit atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem,
'quo fugis, Aenea? thalamos ne desere pactos;
hac dabitur dextra tellus quaesita per undas,'
talia vociferans sequitur strictumque coruscat
mucronem nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
forte ratis celsi coniuncta crepidine saxi

expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris.
huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
conicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat
exsuperatque moras et pontis transilit altos.
vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem
avolsamque rapit revoluta per aequora navem.
illum autem Aeneas absentem in proelia poscit:
obvia multa virum demittit corpora morti:
tum levis haud ultra latebras iam quaerit imago,
sed sublime volans nubi se inmiscuit atrae:
cum Turnum medio interea fert aequore turbo.
respicit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis
et duplicis cum voce manus ad sidera tendit.
'omnipotens genitor, tanton me crimine dignum
duxisti et talis voluisti expendere poenas?
quo feror? unde abii? quae me fuga quemve reducit?
Laurentisne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
quid manus illa virum, qui me meaque arma secuti?
quosne (nefas) omnis infanda in morte reliqui
et nunc palantis video gemitumque cadentum
accipio! quid ago? aut quae iam satis ima dehiscat
terra mihi? vos o potius miserescite, venti:
in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro)
ferte ratem saevisque vadis inmittite syrtis,
quo neque me Rutuli nec conscia fama sequatur.'
haec memorans animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc,

an sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
induat et crudum per costas exigat ensem,
fluctibus an iaciat mediis et litora nando
curva petat Teucrumque iterum se reddat in arma.
ter conatus utramque viam, ter maxima Iuno
continuit iuvenemque animi miserata repressit.
labitur alta secans fluctuque aestuque secundo
et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.
At Iovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
succedit pugnae Teucrosque invadit ovantis.
concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies atque omnibus uni,
uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
ille velut rupes, vastum quae prodit in aequor,
obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,
vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque,
ipsa immota manens, prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso
donat habere umeris et vertice figere cristas.
nec non Euanthen Phrygium Paridisque Mimanta
aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
in lucem genitori Amyco dedit et face praegnans
Cisseis regina Parin: Paris urbe paterna
occubat, ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos

defendit multosve palus Laurentia, silva
pastus harundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est,
substitit infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos,
nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus,
sed iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
ille autem inpavidus partis cunctatur in omnis,
dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas:
haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt.
venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos.
hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
purpureum pinnis et pactae coniugis ostro:
inpastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans
(suadet enim vesana fames), si forte fugacem
conspexit capream aut surgentem in cornua cervum,
gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit et haeret
visceribus super incumbens, lavit inproba taeter ora cruor,
sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.
sternitur infelix Acron et calcibus atram
tundit humum expirans infractaque tela cruentat.
atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
sternere nec iacta caecum dare cuspide volnus:
obvius adversoque occurrit seque viro vir
contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.
tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta

'pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes.'
conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
ille autem expirans 'non me, quicumque es, inulto,
victor, nec longum laetabere: te quoque fata
prospectant paria atque eadem mox arva tenebis.'
ad quae subridens mixta Mezentius ira
'nunc morere. ast de me divom pater atque hominum rex
viderit.' hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum:
olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
somnus, in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
Caedicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen
Partheniumque Rapo et praedurum viribus Orsen,
Messapus Croniumque Lycaoniumque Erichaeten,
illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure iacentem,
hunc peditem pedes. et Lycius processerat Agis,
quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitae
deicit; at Thronium Salius Saliumque Nealces
insidiis, iaculo et longe fallente sagitta.
Iam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors
funera: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant
victores victique, neque his fuga nota neque illis.
di Iovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem
amborum et tantos mortalibus esse labores:
hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Iuno,
pallida Tisiphone media inter milia saevit.
at vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam
turbidus ingreditur campo. quam magnus Orion,
cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei

stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas
aut summis referens annosam montibus ornum
ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit:
talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.
huic contra Aeneas, speculatus in agmine longo,
obvius ire parat. manet inperterritus ille,
hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat;
atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastae,
'dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro,
nunc adsint! voveo praedonis corpore raptis
indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum
Aeneae.' dixit stridentemque eminus hastam
iecit; at illa volans clipeo est excussa proculque
egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit,
Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
haeserat Euandro atque Itala consederat urbe.
sternitur infelix alieno volnere caelumque
aspicit et dulcis moriens reminiscitur Argos.
tum pius Aeneas hastam iacit: illa per orbem
aere cavum triplici, per linea terga tribusque
transiit intextum tauris opus imaque sedit
inguine, sed viris haud pertulit. ocius ensem
Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine laetus,
eripit a femine et trepidanti fervidus instat.
ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaeque per ora volutae.
hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta,
siqua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
non equidem nec te, iuvenis memorande, silebo.

ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus
cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat:
prorupit iuvenis seseque inmiscuit armis
iamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis
Aeneae subiit mucronem ipsumque morando
sustinuit. socii magno clamore secuntur,
dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret,
telaque coniciunt proturbantque eminus hostem
missilibus. furit Aeneas tectusque tenet se.
ac velut effusa si quando grandine nimbi
praecipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator
omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator,
aut amnis ripis aut alti fornice saxi,
dum pluit in terris, ut possint sole reducto
exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis,
sustinet et Lausum increpitat Lausoque minatur:
'quo moriture ruis maioraque viribus audes?
fallit te incautum pietas tua.' nec minus ille
exultat demens; saevae iamque altius irae
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
Parcae fila legunt: validum namque exigit ensem
per medium Aeneas iuvenem totumque recondit.
transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro,
implevitque sinum sanguis; tum vita per auras
concessit maesta ad manis corpusque reliquit.
at vero ut voltum vidit morientis et ora,
ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,

ingemuit miserans graviter dextramque tetendit,
et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.
'quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis,
quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum?
arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua, teque parentum
manibus et cineri, siqua est ea cura, remitto.
hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem:
Aeneae magni dextra cadis.' increpat ultro
cunctantis socios et terra sublevat ipsum,
sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.

Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
volnera siccabat lymphis corpusque levabat
arboris adclinis trunco. procul aerea ramis
dependet galea et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
stant lecti circum iuvenes: ipse aeger anhelans
colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam;
multa super Lauso rogitat multumque remittit
qui revocent maestique ferant mandata parentis.
at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
flentes, ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum.
adgnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens:
canitiem multo deformat pulvere et ambas
ad caelum tendit palmas et corpore inhaeret.
'tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae,
quem genui? tuane haec genitor per volnera servor,
morte tua vivens? heu, nunc misero mihi demum
exilium infelix, nunc alte volnus adactum!
idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,

pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum:
omnis per mortis animam sontem ipse dedissem!
nunc vivo neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo.
sed linquam.' simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum
se femur et, quamquam vis alto volnere tardat,
haud deiectus ecum duci iubet. hoc decus illi,
hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat
omnibus. adloquitur maerentem et talibus infit:
'Rhaebe, diu, res siqua diu mortalibus ulla est,
viximus. aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenti
et caput Aeneae referes Lausique dolorum
ultor eris mecum aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
occumbes pariter; neque enim, fortissime, credo,
iussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros.'
dixit et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
membra manusque ambas iaculis oneravit acutis,
aere caput fulgens cristaque hirsutus equina.
sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit: aestuat ingens
uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu.
atque hic Aenean magna ter voce vocavit.
Aeneas agnovit enim laetusque precatur:
'sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo,
incipias conferre manum.'
tantum effatus et infesta subit obvius hasta.
ille autem 'quid me erepto, saevissime, nato
terres? haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.

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et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus. 872

nec mortem horremus nec divom parcimus ulli.
desine: nam venio moriturus et haec tibi porto
dona prius.' dixit telumque intorsit in hostem;
inde aliud super atque aliud figitque volatque
ingenti gyro, sed sustinet aureus umbo.
ter circum astantem laevos equitavit in orbes
tela manu iaciens, ter secum Troïus heros
inmanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.
inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet
vellere et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua,
multa movens animo iam tandem erumpit et inter
bellatoris equi cava tempora conicit hastam.
tollit se arrectum quadrupes et calcibus auras
verberat effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
implicat eiectoque incumbit cernuus armo.
clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique.
advolat Aeneas vaginaque eripit ensem
et super haec: 'ubi nunc Mezentius acer et illa
effera vis animi?' contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
suspiciens hausit caelum mentemque recepit:
'hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris?
nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni,
nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
unum hoc per siqua est victis venia hostibus oro:
corpus humo patiare tegi. scio acerba meorum
circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem
et me consortem nati concede sepulchro.'
haec loquitur iuguloque haud inscius accipit ensem
undantique animam diffundit in arva cruore.

NOTES.

R = Roby's School Latin Grammar (referred to by the Sections).

1-15. *Juppiter calls a council of the gods, and urges them to defer their quarrel until the appointed time, when Carthage shall make war on Rome.*

1. **interea**] 'and now,' while the events related in the last book had been going on: used loosely to express transition, as the council clearly takes place after the events.

'The house of heaven opens' implies the beginning of a fresh day, day (i.e., the sun who brings it) being conceived of as issuing from heaven, into which at night it is shut again (i. 374, *clauso Olympo*).

3. **sideream in sedem**] Hom. Il. 19. 128, *ἐς Οὔλυμπόν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα.*

5. **bipatentibus**] cp. Eur. Med. 135, *ἐπ' ἀμφιπύλου μελάθρου*, 'the double-gated court.' Heaven is regarded as a stately temple, with a gate at either end, i.e., east and west, through one of which the sun emerges in the morning, and returns through the other at night. It is through these two gates that the gods have a view down of what is going on on earth. (l. 4).

8. **abnueram**] 'I had been averse to.' Juppiter had been averse to the Italians opposing the Trojans, as is indicated by the words of Juno vii. 312, *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo;* and by ix. 799-803, where it is said that Juno had withdrawn Turnus from attacking the Trojans in consequence of a message sent her from Juppiter by Iris. This is not inconsistent with the fact that in his omniscience he fore-knew that the war would take place, and in i. 263 had prophesied that Aeneas should wage war on and crush the Italians.

9. The quarrel which was the cause of the strife was between Venus, who championed her son Aeneas, and Juno, who supported Turnus. **vetitum**, 'my prohibition.' **aut hos** ... **aut hos**, 'the one side ... or the other side.'

10. **ferrum lacessere**] i.e. to fight, a variation on the more usual *bellum lacessere*.

11. **ne arcessite**] the imperat. in prohibitions in the second person is poetical: see Bradley's Arnold, §§ 142,143. R. 668. Cp. inf. 372.

13. 'wide destruction, yea and the opening of the Alps.' The Alps are the natural barriers of Italy: their crossing by the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, in the second Punic War is mentioned as the crowning point in the disasters of Rome. The line is an effective inversion for *Alpes aperiet et* (or *Alpibus apertis*) *exitium inmittet*: for it is the invading host, and not the Alps themselves, that were poured upon Rome.

14. **rapuisse**] the tense is used strictly: you will then be permitted to have plundered unmolested.

15. **placitum**] 'approved by me.'

16-62. *Venus begs Juppiter, whatever may be the fate of Aeneas, to allow her to save Ascanius, and that the Trojans, if they must surrender Italy to Carthage, may settle again in their old fatherland. Even their bitter past is better than this cruel struggle.*

16. **Venus aurea**] Hom. Il. 3. 16, χρυσέη Ἀφροδίτη.

17. The Aeneid was left unfinished: Vergil desired on his death-bed to burn it, but afterwards allowed it to be published by Varius and Tucca, on the condition that they should not add anything, and should leave the uncompleted lines as they stood. Such lines are common (see inf. 284, 580), and Vergil, no doubt, intended to finish them when he could satisfy his fastidious taste.

19. **sit**] hypothetical subj. with condition suppressed, here complicated by the proposition being stated interrogatively. 'O Father, we beseech thee, for what else to beseech could there be?' i.e. there could be none other, *if we were to consider the matter*. R. 626. 2.

20. **ut**] 'how,' followed by indirect question.

24. **aggeribus moerorum**] (archaic for *murorum*) the mounds or ramparts supporting the walls on the inside, such as may be seen at the present day in very old cities.

25. Note the rhetorical bitterness. Is the siege of Troy to last for ever?

26. **hostis**] Turnus.

28. The Greek Diomede, King of Aetolia, after the sack of Troy, had settled in Italy in Apulia, where he founded the town of Arpi. The Latins had sent an embassy to him, to ask him to join them in fighting the Trojans (viii. 9).

29. **equidem credo, mea volnera restant**] 'sure indeed am I, wounds are in store for me,' lit. 'wounds for me yet remain.' *Mea* is possessive, R. 518. The reference is to the wounding of Aphrodite (Venus) by Diomede, when she rescued Aeneas. Il. 5. 336.

30. **demoror**] Venus speaks ironically, as if the fighting could not begin until she had been wounded.

33. **nec ... iuveris**] perfect subj. in a prohibition. R. 668.

34. The Trojans in previous parts of the poem had frequently been ordered to go to Italy (*a*) by the gods, as by the Penates, who bring a message from Apollo, iii. 147 ff.; by Helenus, interpreting the will of the Gods, iii. 374 ff.; by Mercury, iv. 265: (*b*) by the Manes of Hector, ii. 295; of Aeneas' lost wife Creusa, ii. 781; of Anchises, v. 729, vi. 757 ff.

35. **nova condere fata**] 'write anew the book of destiny.'

36. Near Mount Eryx in Sicily, where the Trojans had landed, the matrons, urged by Iris, who had been sent down for that purpose by Juno, set fire to the ships, that they might not have to cross to sea again. Only four vessels were really burnt: the exaggeration is rhetorical (v. 604-699).

37. Aeolus, king of the winds, who lived in Aeolia (later Lipara), one of the Aeolian islands N.E. of Sicily, prompted by Juno, stirred up a storm, which did great damage to the fleet of Aeneas (i. 50-141).

38. Iris had been 'sent down from the clouds' to cause the burning of the ships (sup. 36), and to urge Turnus to attack the Trojan camp (ix. 2 ff.).

39. **manis**] the nether world, opposed to *superis*, the upper world. The fury Allecto had been sent from Hell by Juno to

stir up strife, and had prompted the queen Amata to resist the marriage, which had been arranged by her husband Latinus between her daughter Lavinia and Aeneas (vii. 323 ff.).

40. **sors rerum**] 'department of the universe.' The universe was divided by lot between the sons of Saturn; Juppiter received heaven, Neptune the sea, and Pluto the nether world: cp. i. 138 where Neptune says *non illi inperium pelagi saevumque tridentem | sed mihi sorte datum.* Verg. has, no doubt, in mind the phrase *sortiri provinciam*, used of a Roman magistrate getting his province by lot. **movet**] the subject is Juno, whose hostility is the burden of the speech. Cp. vii. 312, where Juno, about to seek out Allecto, says, *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.* **inmissa**] sc. *est.*

41. **bacchata** has no reference to the Bacchic frenzy feigned by Amata (vii. 383 ff.), but means simply 'running riot.' Cp. iv. 666, *concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.*

42. **imperio**] Juppiter had promised that the Trojans should conquer and found an empire in Italy. i. 124 ff.

43. **dum**] 'all the time that,' usually, as here, takes the same tense as that in the main clause. R. 695.

44. **det**] consecutive subj.

46. **excīdia**] synizesis.

47. **nepotem**] Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and so grandson of Venus.

48. **sane**] 'by all means,' concessive. **ignotis in undis**] exaggeration, cp. inf. 69. Aeneas had gone up the Tiber to see Evander.

52. **domus**] nom. sing., 'the temple of Idalia.' The name of the town is usually *Idalium*, but *domus* does not seem to be used in the plural for a temple: cp. *aedes* in sing. a temple.

54. **premat**] jussive subj. depending on *iubeto.* **inde**] from Ascanius.

56. **Argolicos ignes**] the burning of Troy by the Greeks, one of whose chief towns was Argos.

58. **dum quaerunt**] present after perf. *exhausta* (esse), as *dum*, 'whilst,' denoting continuance usually takes pres. indic., even of past time, R. 595.

60. **quo**] sc. *solo*. The meaning is: give us back our Troy and the dear Trojan ruins: even to live the bitter past again is better than this wretched present.

61. **revolvere**] to repeat the tragedy of Troy.

62-95. *Juno replies that the plight of Aeneas is not produced by her, but is due to his own mistakes and the interference of Venus. If Venus helps Aeneas, she has a right to help Turnus.*

64. **obductum**] 'healed': the metaphor is from a scar closing over a wound.

67. **esto**] 'I grant.' Juno grants that Aeneas was led on by destiny of a kind: but of what kind? It was the mere ravings of Cassandra. *Esto* concedes the opponent's case, but introduces the speaker's comment on it. Cassandra had prophesied that the Trojans should found an empire in Italy, iii. 183.

69. **hortati sumus**] I and the other gods, hence the masc. gender. **vitam committere ventis**] similar to the exaggeration in l. 48.

70. **summam** (sc. *rem.*) **belli**] 'the main battle,' as in ii. 322. *quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?* ('Where is the main battle? what place of defence are we to occupy?'—Page).

71. **Tyrrhenam fidem agitare**] 'to tamper with the loyalty of the Etruscans' towards their savage king Mezentius, who had fled to Turnus for protection on his subjects rising against him. Afterwards the Etruscans allied themselves with Aeneas, which Juno, with rhetorical carelessness, misstates as if he had incited them to rebel.

75. **nascentem**] 'your infant Troy', Venus' phrase in l. 27 is contemptuously repeated.

76. **avus**] used loosely, as inf. 619, he is called Turnus' 'quartus pater.'

77. **quid**] 'what' do you call it that? The elliptical use of *quid*, by which a verb is supplied according to the sense, is common. Here *quid* answers to *indignum*, and this is followed by the same construction.

78. **iugo premere**] i.e. to subjugate.

79. **soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas**] the plurals are rhetorical: the reference is to Lavinia only, who was claimed by Turnus as his plighted bride, but who had been betrothed by her father to Aeneas on his landing. The reproach lies in *legere*, 'choose his own father-in-law,' the custom being for the father-in-law to choose his own son-in-law. (For *gremiis* O. Müller cleverly suggests *generis*.)

80. **praefigere puppibus arma**] 'arm their ships for war.' It appears that the arms were hung up in the sterns of the ships. The voyage up the Tiber to Evander's town Pallanteum is intended (viii. 92).

81. Juno is rhetorically inaccurate: Aphrodite saved Aeneas by throwing the fold of her garment over him; it was Apollo who hid him in a cloud (Hom. Il. 5. 315, 344).

83. The fleet of Aeneas was built of timber from Mount Ida in the Troad, which was sacred to Cybele, who besought Juppiter that the ships might have the power of resisting storms. This he refused, but promised that, when the voyage was over, they should be turned into nymphs: which promise was effected (ix. 80). Thus *potes* is again a rhetorical inaccuracy, as the miracle was not done by Venus.

87. **gravidam bellis**] 'teeming with wars.'

88. **tibi**] ethic dat. 'Can you say that it is I who?'

89. **qui**] i.e. Paris, who by stealing away Helen caused the Trojan war.

90. **consurgere**=*consurgendi*. The verb noun infinitive is rarely used as a genitive depending on a noun, though Cicero has *ratio amittere* (=*amittendi*) *occasionem* (Caec. 5), quoted by R. 540. The more usual genitive of the gerund is found in Ec. i. 26, *quae tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi*. The same variety of construction is found after *cura*: Ov. P. iv. 3. 18, *cura tibi de quo quaerere nulla fuit*: contrasted with M. xiii. 764, *iamque est tibi cura placendi*.

91. **foedera solvere furto**] 'to loose the bonds of hospitality by the theft' of Helen.

92. **expugnavit**] 'stormed the Spartan home.' The act of Paris is spoken of with rhetorical exagggeration.

93. **cupidine**] 'with passion,' the passion of Paris for Helen.

94. **tuis**] dat., as we say 'to fear for,' R. 474. **querellis**] abl. of circumstance, 'with groundless complaints.'

96-117. *A tumult follows Juno's words; then Juppiter speaks. Since the strife between the gods is endless, he will not interfere, but will let destiny take its course.*

97. **adsensu vario**] some agreeing with Venus, some with Juno. **flamina prima**] 'rising gusts of wind.'

98. The noise is compared to the moaning of the wind before a storm, hence *fremunt* contains the point of the simile. **caeca**] 'stifled,' of sound confined. The word, properly applicable to sight, is transferred with poetic force to sound.

101. **eo**] the forms *eum*, *eam*, *eo*, *eā*, *eos* from *is* are not common in the Augustan poets, *eas* and *eius* are rare, *ei*, *eorum*, *earum*, *eis* are avoided (see my note on Ov. T. iii. 4. 27).

102. **solo**] 'in respect of its foundation': both *domus* and *tellus* are nom. to *silescit*.

103. **Zephyri**] The name of one wind is put for the winds in general. **posuere**] 'fell.' Intrans. as in vii. 27, *cum venti posuere*. **premit placida**] 'hushes to rest.' The adj. *placida* is proleptic, i.e. denotes the result brought about upon the waters: so iii. 237, *scuta latentia condunt* = 'they hide their shields *out of sight*.'

107. **quam quisque secat spem**] 'whatever path of hope each one carves out for himself.' The metaphor in *secat* is probably taken from cutting out a road: cp. vi. 898, *ille viam secat ad naves*; xii. 368, *sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt.*

108. **fuat**] = *sit*, archaic form from same stem as *fui*, frequent in Plautus, found in this place only in Verg. The subjunctive is due to the indirect question, for the double form of which see Bradley's Arnold, § 168. **nullo discrimine**] abl. of circumstance. 'I will make no distinction whether he be Trojan or Rutulian.'

109. **fatis Italum**] 'in accordance with the destiny of the Italians.'

110. Whether the plight of the Trojans is due to a mistake on their part, as Venus had said (31-33), or is due, as Juno had suggested (68-73), to their following oracles blindly misconstrued.

111. **solvo**] 'release' from the trouble in store for them. **sua cuique**] 'his own undertakings shall allot to each man the amount of his toil and his success.'

112. **rex**] 'as king.'

113. **Stygii ... fratris**] Pluto, king of the nether world, one of the rivers of which was the Styx. The oath by Styx was the most binding that could be taken by the gods (Hom. Od. 5. 185).

116. **aurēō**] synizesis.

118-145. *The battle continues. The Rutuli attack the rampart: the small band of Trojans, with Iulus conspicuous in their midst, line their walls and defend them.*

118. **circum**] adverb. *instant* governs *sternere*: 'are forward to slay.' The infin. expresses purpose, in place of the supine in *-um*, a use confined to poets; R. 540. Cp. on 277.

120. **vallis**] 'within their stockade.'

122. **corona**] used metaphorically of a ring or circle surrounding anything, e.g. the spectators in a theatre; in military language means (1) the circle of the besiegers, (2) as here, the circle of the besieged lining the walls.

125. **prima acies**] 'form the front rank.'

126. **alta**] Lycia was an eminently mountainous country.

128. **haud partem exiguam montis**] 'no tiny fragment of a mountain,' a large stone.

129. **Menesthēō**] synizesis.

131. **moliri ignem**] 'to wield the fire-brand.' *Moliri* means to do anything with effort (*moles*); the work of defence is toilsome. So Juppiter is said *moliri fulmina*, G. i. 329; and Turnus in his chariot *manibus molitur habenas*, Aen. xii. 327. Here Verg. has in view both fire-brands thrown by the hand (*malleoli*, cp. viii. 694), and those by the huge engine called *phalarica*, Aen. ix. 705.

132. Iulus is 'Venus' fittest care' because he was her grandson, and because he was the last hope of the race.

133. **caput detectus honestum**] 'his comely head uncovered': he was unarmed because Apollo had appeared and forbidden him to take part in the fight (ix. 656). **caput**

honestum is the acc. of direct object proper to the active (*caput detego*), which is retained in poets in the passive (R. 471), possibly in imitation of the Greek usage, e.g. ἐπιτετραμμένος τὴν ἀρχὴν (quoted by Sidgwick); and must be carefully distinguished from the acc. of the part concerned (acc. of respect), R. 462. A good example of this use is Horace's line describing boys going to school, *laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto*, 'with satchels and slate slung from their left arm.' Cp. inf. 157, 838.

134. Ascanius is compared to a jewel set in gold, or to ivory set in wood.

136. Notice the prosody: (1) the hiatus, the *o* of *buxo* being unelided, (2) the four-syllabled word at the end of the line. Both points are imitations of the Greek use, and are often employed by Verg. to impart variety to his verse. Box-wood is of a deep yellow-brown, terebinth of a rich black colour, thus both are well adapted for inlaying with ivory.

138. **molli auro**] abl. of means constructed with *subnectit* (R. 499), 'a band confines them with pliant gold.' (Ribbeck from many MSS. reads *subnectens*, cp. 210.)

139. **magnanimae** (μεγάθυμοι) **gentes**] the Lydian clans which followed Ismarus.

140. **volnera derigere**] 'aiming wounds,' a variation on the usual phrase *spicula* or *tela derigere*.

141. **domo ubi**] hiatus. *domo* is abl. of origin.

143. **pristina**] Mnestheus drove back Turnus, ix. 778 ff. **pulsi Turni gloria**] 'the glory consisting in the rout of Turnus.' The participle *pulsi* refers not so much to the person acted on as to the act itself, and is to be rendered by a substantive in English: it means not 'Turnus having been routed,' but 'the rout of Turnus' (R. 560). Cp. inf. 504, *intactum Pallanta*, 'the leaving alone of Pallas'; ii. 413, *ereptae virginis ira*, 'wrath at the rescue of the maid'; ii. 643, *captae urbi*, 'the capture of the city.' The gen. is of definition (R. 523).

144. **aggere moerorum**] sup. 24.

145. **urbi**] Capua.

146-162. *Aeneas meantime had concluded an alliance with Tarchon, and during the night was sailing back to help his followers.*

147. **contulerant**] The plupf. indicates that the battle, which went on by day, is now over. Aeneas is returning during the night. The story is continued from viii. 607. Aeneas had gone to visit Tarchon, prince of Caere (who was acting as leader of the Etruscans in revolt against their king Mezentius), and had secured their alliance.

148. **ab Euandro**] 'leaving Evander.' **ingressus** is participle, and the apodosis to *ut* begins at *haud fit mora*, l. 153. **castris**] dat., where prose would require acc., cp. inf. 763. This construction seems to have been first used by Vergil.

150. The disjunctive conjunctions (*-ve -ve*) are used because Verg. is thinking of the series of questions as put by Tarchon.

151. The violent passionate nature of Turnus is the point in his character specially emphasized by Virgil. See Nettleship's Essays, pp. 113, 131.

152. **quae sit**] 'how little confidence human fortunes can command.' Tarchon himself may some day be in need of help, as he, Aeneas, now is.

154. **foedusque ferit**] Liv. i. 24 explains this phrase. The official who formally concluded the treaty symbolized it by the slaughter of a pig, with the words, 'If the Roman people break the treaty, then Juppiter strike them (*tum illo die, Diespiter, populum Romanum sic ferito*), as I to-day strike this pig.' **fati**] gen. in imitation of the Greek use after ἐλεύθερος: cp. Hor. A. P. 212, *liber laborum*, Liv. v. 28. 1, *voti liberari*. The gen. of the 'thing in point of which' is freely used by poets, R. 526. The Etruscans were now 'quit of destiny,' free from the obligation they owed to destiny, as they had chosen a foreign leader according to the oracle given to them, viii. 503, *externos optate duces*. This is explained by l. 156.

155. **gens Lydia**] The Etruscans of Caere, supposed to be of Lydian origin.

156. **puppis**] synecdoche for the whole ship.

157. **subiuncta**] governs *leones*, sup. 133 n., 'having a pair of lions joined to its beak beneath.' A lion (the animal sacred to Cybele, under whose special patronage the Trojans were) is painted or carved on each side of the lower part of the prow, immediately below the beak, and above

(*super*) is a figure of Ida (represented as a goddess), the mountain specially connected with the worship of Cybele. The figure of Ida forms the figure-head (*insigne*, *παράσημον*).

161. The stars are loosely called 'their pathway through the shadowy night,' because they are the roadmarks which direct their course.

162. **passus**] sc. *sit*. The poets frequently omit the auxiliary verb *sum*: cp. inf. 827, 877.

163-214. *After an invocation to the Muses there follows a catalogue of the Etruscan chiefs sailing with Aeneas.*

164. **interea**] while they are sailing

165. **armet**] 'equips' with crews.

166. The ship has a tiger for its *insigne*, 'figure-head,' at the prow, and thus is named the Tiger, as ships were named after the *insigne*, cp. 195. In 171 Apollo is the *tutela* of the ship, which is the image of the guardian god at the stern.

168. **quis**] = *quibus*.

175. **ille** refers to *cui*, 176.

176. **fibrae**] the extremities of the liver of sheep. The inspection of these and of the stars formed two of the chief modes of augury practised.

179. Pisae is Alphean (i.e. Elean) in origin, because it was reported to be a colony of Pisa in Elis.

180. **solo**] in situation.

183. **Caerete**] abl. of place from which (origin), R. 512: **domo**] abl. of respect, R. 497. 'Who are from Caere in respect of their home' = 'qui patria sunt Caeretani' (Forb.). Cp. viii. 113, *quo tenditis, inquit, | qui genus? unde domo?* 'Whither are ye bound, what your race? Whence are ye in respect of home?'

184. **intempestae**] 'unhealthy' from its situation in a marshy district. The word occurs here alone in this sense: it generally means 'unpropitious, unseasonable.'

185-188. Next are mentioned two Ligurians, Cinyrus, of whom Verg. merely says that he was a brave chief, who shall not go unmentioned, and Cupavo, son of Cycnus, who wears a device of swan-plumes in memory of the fact that his father, Cycnus, through excessive grief for the death of Phaethon, was transformed into a swan.

186. **transierim**] hypothetical subj. with suppressed condition, 'I could not have passed over' (R. 626. 2). **et paucis**] compendious for *et te paucis:* cp. G. ii. 101, *non ego te, dis et mensis accepta secundis, | transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis.* Here *paucis* is instrum. abl. because the followers are not regarded as agents: cp. i. 312, *ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate.* This abl. with *comitor* is found even in prose. **comitate**] notice the deponent perf. participle in passive sense, R. 340.

188. **crimen**] 'a reproach,' as in Prop. I. xi. 30, *a pereant Baiae, crimen amoris, aquae!* ('Perish the baths of Baiae, a reproach to love.') The swan-feathers on Cupavo's crest are a reproach to love, because excessive love caused his father to be transformed from a man into a swan. **vestrum**] = *tuum et matris tuae. Vester* is occasionally thus used where, though one person alone is addressed, the writer has more than one in his mind: cp. i. 140 where Neptune says to Eurus, *vestras, Eure, domos,* 'the homes of you winds, Eurus'; ix. 525, *vos, o Calliope, precor, adspirate canenti,* 'you and your sister Muses.' **insigne**] subst.; 'the device' which Cupavo wears is taken from the swan, into which his father was transformed. Translate :—'I could not have passed thee by, Cinyrus, of the Ligurians bravest chief in war, and thee too, Cupavo, with thy scanty following, from whose head rise swan's feathers, a reproach, O Love, to thee and thine, and emblem of the shape his father wore.'

189. **namque**] The mention of Cupavo's crest leads Verg. to tell the story of how Cycnus, in excessive grief for Phaethon, pined away, and became a swan. The sisters of Phaethon had been turned into poplar trees after his death (*umbram sororum*). Cp. Ov. M. ii. 333 ff.

192. **duxisse**] = *induxisse,* 'put on a white old-age of plumage soft,' i.e. white swan's feathers in place of the white hairs of old-age.

193. **sidera**] 'heaven' wherein the stars are set: thus *sidera sequi* = 'to soar aloft': cp. xii. 892, *opta ardua pinnis | astra sequi.* **voce**] is instr. abl.

194. **filius**] Cupavo. **aequalis catervas**] 'the bands of his peers in age.'

195. **Centaurum**] the ship so named from its *insigne.* **ille**] the figure of the Centaur at the prow.

196. **minatur**] 'threatens the waves with a huge rock.' *Minatur* here takes abl. of the thing with which, and dative of the person threatened, as in xi. 348, *licet arma mihi mortemque minetur*.

198. **ille**] demonstrative, inf. 274, 707. 'There, too, Ocnus.' The poet now gives a tradition about the origin of Mantua, in the territory of which, at Andes, he was born.

199. **Tusci amnis**] the Tiber, as in viii. 473, xi. 316. The Tiber forms the western boundary of Etruria.

201. 'Mantua, rich in forefathers, yet not of one blood they all; threefold is her race, with four townships ranged under each; she herself chief among those townships, of Tuscan blood her strength.' The Etruscans lived originally north of the Po, as is attested by the fact that Mantua remained Etruscan down to a late period (Mommsen R. H. i. 130). She is the head of a confederacy of twelve townships (*populi*, πόλεις), four of which (*quaterni* distributive) are comprised in each of the three races (*gentes*, ἔθνη) of which this confederacy consists. These races were probably Greek, Etruscan, and Umbrian. **Tusco de sanguine vires**] seems to mean that the inhabitants of Mantua itself were chiefly, though not necessarily entirely, Etruscan.

205. **patre Benaco ... Mincius.**] A figure of the river-god Mincius is the *insigne* of the ship, as is Triton in 209, cp. 157. The Mincius flows from the Benacus (Lago di Garda), thus called its father (*patre B.*, abl. of circumstance), past Mantua into the Po.

206. **infesta pinu**] ship of war.

207. **gravis**] 'massive,' refers rather to the ship than the man, as does **adsurgens** 'rising to the stroke.' **centena** has no distributive force. **arbore**] 'spar,' i.e. oar made from a tree. *Arbor* is used for *remus*, as *Aulestes* for *navis Aulestae* (Metonymia, R. 949).

210. 'down to his waist his shaggy front shows the human form before him (*praefert*) as he swims.'

212. The sibilation expresses the hissing of the water as the ship shoots through it.

215-275. *The Nymphs, into whom his ships had been transformed, meet Aeneas, and one of them tells him to hasten on, as his followers are hard pressed, and prophesies success. Aeneas*

prays Cybele to make the omen propitious, and sails for the shore. His approach and the blaze of his helmet cause wonder among the Rutulians.

218. **velis**] dat., 'attends to (is *minister* to) the sails,' as in vi. 302, *ipse ratem conto subigit velisque ministrat* ('he pushes the boat along with a pole and tends the sails'). Cp. Prop. II. xxii. 35, *aspice uti caelo modo sol modo luna ministret*, which illustrates lines 215, 216, where the Moon is represented as riding through the sky in a chariot like the Sun.

219. **atque**] 'and now': a subordinate clause with *cum* would have been used in the more logical prose, but the simpler poetic style prefers to connect the sequence of events by a series of co-ordinate simple clauses. During the absence of Aeneas, Turnus had attacked the Trojan ships. By the intervention of Cybele, under whose care they were, as they had been built from wood cut on Mount Ida sacred to her, they were saved by being transformed into sea-nymphs, ix. 107 ff.

221. **numen maris**] 'divine power over the sea.' e originating from: cp. Ov. M. ii. 653, *teque ex aeterno patientem numina mortis* (= *mortalem*) | *efficient*.

223. See on 268.

224. **regem**] is the object of *lustrant* as well as of *adgnoscunt:* vii. 391, *te lustrare choro*, 'to circle round thee in the dance.'

225. **fandi doctissima**] 'most accomplished in speaking.' *fandi* is objective gen. after the participial *doctissima*, corresponding to an infin. after the verb (*doceo te fari*): cp. Hor. A. P. 380, *indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit*, R. 525.

227. **ipsa**] her body, as opposed to her hand.

229. **rudentis**] the ropes or sheets attached to the two corners at the bottom of the sail. Before sailing they lay coiled up on the deck, but on sailing were let out, or 'slacked' (*inmitte*).

230. 'It is we, pines of Ida from her sacred summit'; an inversion for *Idae de vertice*.

231. **perfidus**] as he had broken the treaty.

232. **praecipitis**] proleptic, 'was driving us to headlong flight.'

234. **hanc faciem refecit**] 'gave us this new shape.'

236. **at**] introduces a new train of thought, as at the beginning of Book IV. it introduces a new book.

238. While the Etruscan infantry went on board ship with Aeneas, the Arcadian and Etruscan cavalry had apparently been sent on by land.

239. **medias**] intervening between the Arcadians and the Trojan camp.

240. **iungant**] sc. *se:* absolute, a poetic use.

242. **primus**] 'at once,' first, before anyone else (viz. Turnus) anticipates you.

243. Venus had furnished Aeneas with arms made by Vulcan, viii. 608 ff.

247. **modi**] the measure of force requisite: this she would know, as having once herself been a ship: 'with well-adjusted skill.'

249. **aliae**] 'the other ships.'

250. The omen afforded by the sudden speed of the ships raises the spirits of Aeneas.

252. **cordi** is explained by Roby (482 (*a*), Lat. Gram. ii. p. xxxvi. ff.) as a predicative dat.; though the similar use of *corde*, Plaut. Most. i. 4. 10, *si tibi corde est facere*, makes it possible that it may be locative, as we say 'at heart.'

253. Cybele was represented with a *muralis corona* shaped to imitate walls with turrets, and her car was drawn by two lions (sup. 157).

254. **pugnae princeps**] 'as my leader in the fight.' **propinques**] 'bring near the omen,' i.e. bring its result near, accomplish it.

256. **revoluta ruebat**] The heaven was regarded as two hemispheres, one light, the other dark; thus forming a hollow sphere, which revolved round the earth, and brought alternately day and night. Cp. ii. 250, *vertitur interea caelum, et ruit oceano nox.*

258. **sequantur**] (dependent jussive subj.), do whatever the signals might direct them to do. The order to the men to obey orders might seem superfluous, but only means that they were to be on the alert: cp. Liv. xxi. 49. 7, *edicto*

proposito, ut socii navales (the sailors) *decem dierum cocta cibaria ad naves deferrent, et ubi signum datum esset, ne quis moram conscendendi faceret.* The signal he gives, l. 261, thus *deinde*, 'next,' answers to *principio:* the giving of the signal was the next step to ordering the men to watch for it. (I have altered the stopping in this sentence, which has not been clearly understood.)

262. **extulit**] perf. of momentary action (R. 608. 2 (b)), 'he suddenly raised his shield' as the signal.

264. The simile is condensed from Hom. Il. iii. 3. The noise of the Trojan cries is compared to the noise of cranes (*clamorem* 262, *clamore* 266); and their joy to the joy of cranes returning from southern lands (*fugiuntque Notos*, 'flee before the south-winds') to their northern homes on the Strymon.

266. **clamore secundo**] 'with clamour in their train': *secundus* here used in its original sense as a participial from *sequor :* noise accompanies them as they go.

268. **puppes**] literal, because the ships were brought to land stern first, as the stern was easier to disembark from than the prow, and as they were thus ready to put to sea again. (The *prorae* pointing sea-wards are mentioned 223). Cp. 287.

269. **adlabi**] 'the whole water floating towards them with vessels.' Poetic exaggeration.

270. **capiti**] dat. of relation closely connected with *apex*, where a gen. might have been expected: 'the summit of his head is ablaze.' See R. 480, who quotes Livy i. 39, *puero dormienti caput arsisse ferunt*, 'the boy's head is reported to have blazed.' **a vertice**] 'from above.'

271. **umbo**] the whole shield. Synecdoche, as 884.

272. The superstition that comets portend evil is general.

273. **lugubre**] acc. of extent, R. 461, used adverbially: 'glare with gloomy red.'

274. **ille**] 'the star that.' Cp. sup. 198.

275. **contristat**] by bringing drought. Claudian Idyll vi. 92, *nec laevo Sirius igne nocet.*

276-286. *Turnus undismayed urges his men to prevent the landing of the Trojans.*

277. **praecipere** depends on the verbal noun *fiducia*, 'confidence so as to seize beforehand.' This extension of the use of the infin. is poetical: a gen. of the gerund would have been used in prose. R. 540. 1. Cp. on 118.

278. This line being omitted in most of the best MSS., and being identical with ix. 127, has probably been introduced here from that passage.

280. **in manibus**] 'the battle is actually in your hands, my men.' Mars, the war-god, is used for that of which he is the god. The meaning is: you have the opportunity of that hand-to-hand fight which you desired; so that the words are an expansion of l. 279. For *in manibus* cp. Sall. Iug. 57. 4, *cupere proelium in manibus facere*; Caes. B. G. ii. 19, *ad flumen decucurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur*. (*In manibus Mars ipse viris*, the reading of most MSS., will mean, 'brave men have the war itself in their hands'; but the *s* in *viris* is due no doubt to the *s* at the end of *manibus*.)

281. **magna facta**] 'the mighty deeds that brought glory to your fathers.' Ec. iv. 26, *heroum laudes et facta parentis*.

283. **trepidi**] sc. *sunt*. (With *egressique*, the reading of some MSS. and edd., *vestigia* is acc. of part concerned, R. 463: 'totter as to their foot-steps.')

284. A variation on the proverb, *fortes fortuna adiuvat*. Ter. Phorm. I. iv. 26.

287-307. *The Trojans land; Tarchon in doing so shatters his ship on a reef.*

287. **puppibus**] sup. 268.

288. **pontibus**] instr. abl. Cp. 654. **recursus languentis pelagi**] 'the ebb of the spent wave.'

290. **per remos**] they slide down the oars, which were large galley oars, probably worked by two men.

291. 'spying out a place where the waters are not heaving.' **spirant**] the heaving and panting of the waves is compared to human breathing. **fracta unda**] breaker.

292. The sea creeps in with the gradual rise of the tide. **inoffensum**] 'without let' (Conington).

295. **tollite**] 'lift' your ships through the waters by hard rowing.

297. 'nor do I shrink from wrecking my ship on a roadstead like this (i.e. the land that is our goal), if once she take the land.'

298. **quae talia**] pleonastic. 'These words to this effect.'

299. **tonsis**] so *remis insurgimus*, iii. 207, v. 189. The case is abl. of instr. as is seen by comparing Rutil. itin. i. 399, *remis surgere certamus*, where the simple verb is used.

301. **sedere**] pf. of *sedeo* used for the pf. of *sido*, which is uncommon.

303. **dorso**] a bank of sand, so called from its resemblance to a back ; compare our names, The Hog's Back, Saddleback.

304. **fatigat**] buffets the waves as they beat against it.

308-361. *The fight begins. Aeneas kills Theron, Lichas, Cisseus, Gyas, and Pharus ; Cydon is saved by his brothers who attack Aeneas. Maeon falls. The battle becomes general and obstinate.*

310. **signa**] subject to *canunt* ; 'the trumpets sound.' **agrestis**] the countrymen were on the side of Turnus.

311. **omen pugnae**] a clause in the nom. in apposition to the sentence. The fact that Aeneas takes the offensive augurs success. Cp. Liv. xxi. 29. 4, *hoc principium simul omenque belli victoriam Romanis portendit.*

313. **perque ... per**] =*per suta et per tunicam*, the repetition of *per* is equivalent to the repetition of the copula. Cp. xii. 548, *totae adeo conversae acies omnesque Latini, | omnes Dardanidae.*

314. **squalentem**] his 'tunica' is stiff with gold, being worked with cloth of gold. The commentators explain *tunicam* as a shirt of mail or corselet, but (1) such a meaning of *tunica* seems unsupported, (2) and then the *aerea suta* will refer to the same, i.e. 'per tunicam aereis sutis et auro squalenti consertam.' But the emphatic repetition of *per* is against this, and rather indicates that the sword passes first through the corselet, then through the shirt embroidered with gold thread worn beneath, and lastly wounds his side thus laid bare (*apertum*). **haurit**] we speak of a sword drinking blood.

316. Children ripped from the dead mother's womb were sacred to Phoebus 'the healer' (παιώνιος), as having been saved from death.

319. **leto**] dat. : though *deicio* is not elsewhere in Verg. found with dat., we have *praedam proiecit fluvio*, xii. 256; and support is given by the expressions *sternere morti* (xii. 464), *demittere neci* (ii. 85). R. 475. Verg. is translating the Homeric Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν : cp. inf. 555, 662, 683.

321. **usque**] goes closely with *dum*, 'constantly all the time that.'

323. Join *Pharo ... clamanti.*

326. **securus amorum**] 'thinking no more of loves.'

331. **stringentia**] proleptic, 'turned aside so that they grazed.'

334. **quae**] = *eorum quae*. 'None shall my hand have hurled in vain of all those darts which have been planted in the bodies of Greeks.' *Corpore* is sing. because the idea is collective : cp. v. 558, *pars levis umero pharetras (ferunt)*, 'some bear quivers on their shoulders.' Ov. A. A. iii. 808 has *in vestro corpore* = 'in the bodies of you women.'

339. The spear goes right through Maeon's breast, severs the hand from the arm of his brother Alcanor who is supporting him behind, and then continues its bloody course. This is one of those feats of superhuman strength of which poets love to tell.

341. **nervis**] 'by the tendons.'

343. **figere contra**] 'strike him fairly' in front. The spear turns aside.

345. **Curibus.**] Clausus of Cures : abl. of origin.

347. **graviter pressa**] 'with heavy impact.'

350. **suprema**] 'most exalted,' as in vii. 220, *rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema*. The Thracians were allies of the Trojans, and Thrace was the fabled home of the north wind.

359. **stant obnixa omnia contra**] 'all forces stand battling against all.'

361. **pede**] local abl. with *haeret*, like inf. 845, *corpore inhaeret ;* Ov. M. xii. 95, *haesurum clipei curvamine telum*. **densus** belongs both to *pes* and *vir* : 'foot clings fast on foot, and closely man on man.' Hom. Il. 16. 215, ἀσπὶς ἄρ' ἀσπίδ' ἔρειδε, κόρυς κόρυν, ἀνέρα δ' ἀνήρ.

362-438. *In another place the Arcadian horsemen, fighting in the dry bed of a torrent, are compelled to dismount. They begin to give way, and are rallied by Pallas, who, after other slaughter, at last kills Halaesus, who had himself done some destruction. Lausus rallies the Rutulians. He and Pallas meet, but do not fight.*

363. **diruta ripis**] 'torn from its banks.'

365. **Latio**] = *Latinis*, the country for the people.

366. **quis** (= *quibus*) **quando**] is usually explained as a pleonasm for *quando eis*, cp. Greek αὖθις αὖ πάλιν. But it is simpler to take *quando* as equivalent to *aliquando* (Priscian), 'since the rough nature of the ground had at length led them to discard their horses.'

369. **per vos**] 'by yourselves and your brave deeds.' There is a similar personal appeal inf. 597. (The usual view which makes *vos* governed by *oro* understood, *vos oro per et fortia facta, per ducis etc.* = *vos oro per et f. f. et ducis*, like the Greek πρός σε γονάτων, is intolerably harsh.)

370. **devicta bella**] 'the wars that you have won.'

371. 'and by my promise that now aspires to rival my father's glory.'

374. **alta**] 'noble.' **reposcit**] 'bids us return' (*re-*).

378. **dēēst**] synizesis. **pelagus Troiamne petamus?**] a rhetorical double question, to which the answer is no. Shall we throw ourselves into the sea, where is no escape for us, or shall we flee for refuge to that very camp, New Troy, which we have come to relieve? No, we must fight; and suiting the action to the word *densos prorumpit in hostis*. For the rarer form of double question, where *-ne* introduces the second question, and no particle the first, see Bradley's Arnold, § 159.

379. **medius**] transferred from *hostis* to *Pallas*, 'into the serried ranks of the foe.'

382. **discrimina**] 'where the spine made the division between the ribs running down the back.' Notice *dabāt*: the lengthening of the final syllable is not a poetic licence, but a return to the original quantity *-āt* in impf. indic. Virg. uses it so only in arsis.

384. **super**] 'above him.' Pallas stoops to draw out his spear, and Hisbo tries to take him at an advantage from above.

387. **tumido**] swollen with excitement.

389. Anchemolus, son of Rhoetus, fled after the crime here related to Daunus, the father of Turnus. Hence he appears fighting with Turnus.

391. 'Larides and Thymber, children of Daucus, most like each to each, whom their parents knew not apart, a sweet perplexity: but now Pallas has made cruel distinction between you.' *Daucia simillima proles*=*proles Dauci simillima*. Two epithets are regular when one of them is equivalent to a gen.: cp. 408.

394. **capūt**] the final syllable is lengthened by a license in arsis. **Euandrius ensis**] the sword of Pallas, Evander's son; so *telis Euandri*, 420.

395. 'Thy hand, Larides, clutches at thee, its master, and thy fingers, half alive, still quiver and grasp the sword again.' Vergil's realism is in the manner of Homer: cp. *e.g.* Il. 20. 469 ff.

399. **praeter**] 'past,' adverbial.

400. **morae**] gen. depending on *tantum*: 'such respite and so much delay had Ilus.'

402. **medius**] coming between the spear and the object at which it is aimed.

404. **sēmĭanĭmīs**] synizesis.

405-410. In this simile the way in which the flames spread in a forest which has been ignited is compared to the way in which the courage of the Arcadians spreads along their lines when they see the feats of their leader Pallas.

405. **optato**] 'at his wish,' lit. 'it having been wished,' abl. of circumstance.

407. The shepherd applies fire 'at different points' (*dispersa*); then suddenly all that lies between those points, 'the heart of the forest,' catches, and 'one jagged line of fire stretches over the broad plains.' **una**] adj., not adv. **horrida acies Volcania**]=*horrida Volcani acies*: sup. 391 n. *horrida* suggests the irregular shape of the tongues of fire.

412. **seque in sua colligit arma**] 'gathers himself up into his armour,' screens himself behind his shield.

415. **elatam in iugulum**] 'raised against his (Halaesus') throat' to strike him.

417. **fata canens**] a variation for *fatidicus.*

418. **canentia**] 'growing gray.' In the eyes, with advancing age, not only the iris becomes lighter coloured, and often actually gray, but the whole cornea often becomes gray too (Henry).

419. **iniecere manum**] a legal phrase. *Manus iniectio* was the outward form by which a claim to property in dispute was set up: Ov. Am. I. iv. 40, *et dicam 'mea sunt' iniciamque manum.* **telis Euandri**, sup. 394.

421-423 **da**] is the protasis (=*si dabis*) of the conditional sentence of which *habebit* is the apodosis. R. 651.

422. **fortunam atque viam**] 'success even a straight course through.' This is not a case of hendiadys, but the more general term *fortunam* is defined more closely by *atque viam per pectus.* You could not have said *fortunam per pectus.* For *viam* cp. inf. 477.

424. Note the force of the change of tense from perf. with *dum*, to pres. in the main clause (*dat*): 'all the time that he was protecting with his shield ... he is exposing his breast undefended.'

427. **pars**] 'a mighty factor in the war.' **sinit perterrita**] poetic variation for *sinit perterreri*, 'suffers them not to be scared.'

428. **nodum**] a knot that is difficult to untie.

430. **Grais**] dat. of agent.

433. **sinit**] The *-it* of the pres. of 3rd conjugation, though constantly short, was often scanned long by the older poets; Verg. revives this prosody.

439-509. *Turnus advances to attack Pallas. Pallas prays Hercules to aid him, but this he may not do. Juppiter consoles Hercules. Turnus kills Pallas; he allows his body to be buried, but spoils him of his belt. Well had it been for him that he had not done so: the hour will come when he will wish that he had never attacked Pallas.*

439. **soror**] Iuturna, a nymph.

443. **cuperem**] 'I could have wished (if it had been possible, which it is not) that his father himself had been here to see.' *cuperem* is hypothetical subj. with suppressed protasis (R. 644). As the imperf. subj. regularly refers to some-

thing in the past, it should always be translated by 'could have,' 'should have,' 'would have,' not by 'could,' 'should,' 'would,' which are the proper translations of pres. subj. The savage wish is in keeping with the brutality of the character of Turnus. **adesset**] jussive subj. depending closely on *cuperem*, R. 672.

444. **aequore iusso**] 'from the space they are ordered by him to clear.' Ov. P. IV. ix. 8, *praestet amici | officium iusso littera nostra die* (' perform the part of a friend, and arrive on the day on which I instruct it to arrive').

446. **in**] local: 'gazes astonished upon Turnus.'

447. **obit omnia**] 'scans his whole frame.'

449. The *spolia opima* strictly were the spoils won in single fight from the general of one army by the general of another, but are sometimes used (as here) loosely for spoils taken from a general.

452. **coit**] 'the blood curdles in the breasts of the Arcadians.'

454. The simile is from Hom. Il. 16. 823 ff. **meditantem in proelia**] 'practising with a view to the fight': cp. ii. 347, *ardere in proelia*.

458. **adiuvet**] subj. because it is the thought of Pallas, 'in the hope that chance may assist.' **ausum**] sc. *se*.

460. Hercules, in the course of his wanderings, stayed with Evander, and became his friend.

463. **ferant**] 'brook.'

465. **inanis**] 'idle,' because Pallas must die.

466. **genitor**] Juppiter.

471. The slaying of Sarpedon, son of Zeus, is told in Hom. Il. 16. 477 ff. **etiam sua**] 'Turnus, too, is summoned by his own destiny.' Ov. H. vi. 28, *'vivit, an' exclamo 'me quoque fata vocant?'*

473. **arvis**] dat., 'from the fields,' so as not to see the slaughter.

477. **viam molita**] 'having forced its way through.'

478. **strinxit de**] 'grazed a part of': probably intended to represent the Greek partitive gen., *τοῦ σώματος ἐπέγραψε*.

481. **penetrabile**] Verbal adjectives in *-bilis* have: (1) usually a passive meaning, e.g. *inreparabilis* (467), but (2) in the poets often have an active force. So *penetrabilis*, 'piercing,' here and G. i. 93, *penetrabile frigus;* Hor. C. I. iii. 22, *oceanus dissociabilis* = 'dividing ocean'; Lucr. i. 11, *genetabilis aura* = 'life-giving breeze.'

num] in indirect does not, as in direct questions, imply the answer no. Bradley's Arnold, § 167.

482. **terga**] 'coatings,' a bold use on which he ventures, because shields were generally covered with coatings of bull's hide. Cp. inf. 784.

483. **obeat**] subj. of attendant circumstance, expressing here a circumstance (the thickness of the shield) in spite of which the spear pierces. R. 716, 718, 'Though the bull's hide wound round so many times wraps it about.'

485. **loricae moras**] the delay caused by the corselet.

487. Scan—

ūna eā|dēmquĕ vĭ|ā sān|guīs ănĭ|mūsquĕ sĕ|cūntūr.

eademque] is trisyllabic by synizesis. In *sanguis* the *i* is lengthened, though usually short. This is an archaism, found in Lucretius, and among the Augustan poets in Vergil (3 times), Tibullus, and Ovid.

488. **volnus**] i.e. his wounded breast.

490. **super adsistens**] 'standing by (*ad*) and towering above him (*super*).'

492. **qualem meruit**] = *talem Pallanta remitto qualem se remitti meruit.* Pallas is the subject of *meruit.* Pallas by his bravery had earned a soldier's death. "I send him back in the condition into which by his brave and fearless fighting he brought himself. He died a soldier death, and I send him back to his father, a soldier who has fallen bravely in battle" (Henry).

494. **illi**] Evander. **parvo**] abl. of price (cp. inf. 503). 'His entertainment of Aeneas will cost him dear.'

496. **baltei**] dissyllable by synizesis. **pondera**] poetic pl.

497. **impressumque nefas**] 'the tale of crime graven on the belt' is the story of the fifty daughters of Danaus. Danaus aud Aegyptus were sons of Belus, king of Aegypt. Aegyptus had fifty sons, whom he wished to marry to the

fifty daughters of Danaus; but as Danaus had been warned in an oracle that he would be killed by his own son-in-law, he fled with his family to Argos, whither the sons of Aegyptus pursued him. Here Danaus at last consented to the marriage, but gave to each of his daughters a sword, with orders to kill their respective husbands on the bridal night. All obeyed except Hypermnestra, who spared her husband, Lynceus. **At una sub nocte** the construction is changed; instead of *caesam manum thalamosque cruentos*, which would have been regular, for the sake of greater vividness the poet passes into the nom. case as if he were relating the crime 'how that band of youths was foully slain all on one wedding night, and the nuptial chambers stained with gore.'

502. **servare modum**] 'to keep within bounds.' Turnus elated with success goes too far in spoiling the slain prince, and consequently incurs the vengeance of heaven (*νέμεσις*).

503. **magno**] the poet's answer to the proud words of Turnus, *haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia.* 'The day will come when Turnus will have wished that he might have paid a great price to have left Pallas unharmed,' lit. 'will have wished the unharmed Pallas bought for a great price.' On *intactum Pallanta*, see on 143. The reference is to the death of Turnus related in Book XII.; then when Aeneas was hesitating whether to spare him, he suddenly caught sight of the belt of Pallas, and in anger slew him.

504. **ista**] 'these present spoils.'

505. On the metre see on sup. 136. Here the harshness of the ending suggests the loud discord of lamentation that arises over the fallen chief.

509. **tamen**] 'while yet thou leavest behind thee,' as a consolation. *Tamen* is often used to contrast with a misfortune some consoling consideration: Aen. iv. 328, Dido complaining of being deserted by Aeneas says *si quis mihi parvulus aula | luderet Aeneas, qui te t a m e n ore referret, | non equidem omnino capta ac deserta videre*, ('If some baby Aeneas had been playing in my hall, whose face might yet in spite of all recall thee, I should not have thought myself so utterly ensnared and deserted').

510-605. *News of what has happened reaches Aeneas. He is enraged at the death of Pallas, and comes to relieve the Arcadians. He deals wide carnage, and bursts through, and releases the beleaguered Trojans, and thus raises the siege of the camp.*

511. **tenui discrimine**] abl. of description: 'that his men are separated from death by a tiny space.' The acc. with infin. is used because this is the reported speech containing the message, depending on *auctor*.

514. **limitem agit**] marks a line where he slaughters as a reaper does where he reaps (Nettleship).

518. **hic**] 'hereat.' **educat**] 'reared by Ufens.' Verbs which relate to birth or early rearing are by Verg. often used in the pres. where a perf. would be expected, because those acts are looked upon as enduring at the present time. Thus this expression means 'of whom Ufens is the parent.' Cp. viii. 141, *Maiam ... idem Atlas generat*, 'of Maia that same Atlas is the father.'

519. **immolet**] Verg. follows Homer, who makes Achilles select twelve prisoners to slay as a propitiatory offering at the tomb of Patroclus (Il. 21. 27-28). **umbris**] is poetic pl.

522. **ille astu subit**] 'he deftly runs beneath it.'

525. **serves**] jussive subj. depending on *precor*. **gnatoque patrique**] 'for my son and father.'

526. **talenta**] here of weight, not sums of money. 'Deep in it lie buried talents of chased silver: I have masses of gold wrought and unwrought.' **aurum infectum**] gold in bullion.

528. **hic**] 'not on my life turns the victory of the Trojans.' The idea is of the point on which the balance turns.

529. **dabit**] 'will cause.'

532. **parce**] 'those many talents of which you speak save for your children.' *Parco*, which generally takes a dat., is here used with an acc. in imitation of the usage in older writers. Plaut. Curc. iii. 10, *qui mature quaesivit pecuniam.* | *nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.* Sidgwick compares the use of *parsimonia*. **belli commercia ... ista**] 'this trafficking in war which you propose.'

533. **iam tum**] properly means 'even at that previous time,' 'even then when Pallas was slain.' Cp. i. 18, *hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,* | *si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque* ('that this might be the ruler of the nations—if perchance the fates would suffer it—was even then her cherished purpose').

534. **hoc sentit**] 'this is the feeling of." "Magus had appealed to Aeneas' tenderness for Anchises and Iulus. Aeneas undertakes to interpret their feelings" (Conington).

537. **procul]** sc. *est.*

538. **redimibat]** archaism for *redimiebat.* Such forms in the fourth conjugation are common in the poets on account of the inconvenience of the longer forms for the verse.

539. 'All glittering in white robes and white accoutrements.' Haemonides as a priest is dressed in white; *albis* really belongs to both *veste* and *insignibus*, cp. 361. *Insignibus* here subst.: cp. ii. 392, *clipei insigne decorum*, 'the beautiful device on the shield.' (For *albis* most MSS. read *armis.*)

541. **ingentique umbra tegit]** 'and covers him with the huge shadow of his body.' The dark shadow of the hero's huge body stands in sharply defined contrast to the gay brightness of the accoutrements of Haemonides (539); it is a darkness suggestive of death.

546. **deiecerat]** 'had hewn off.' Liv. xxi. 37. 2, *arboribus circa inmanibus deiectis* ('having been felled').

547. 'He had uttered some proud boast, and had imagined that his might would second his word, and it chanced was lifting up his spirit to the sky, and had promised himself hoary age and length of years.' **caelo]** dat. of recipient, where in the prose of Cicero and Caesar *ad caelum* would have been required. The poets and Livy whose style is poetical, often use a dat. to express place to which; this may be due, as Sidgwick suggests, to the poet's personifying instinct which regards the thing as the person, and so constructs it with dat. of recipient. Cp. sup. 319. R. 475.

552. **obvius]** a Vergilian variety for *obvium.* **reducta]** drawing back his spear (and hurling it, as is implied in that act) he hampers, or renders useless (*impedit*) with it the breastplate and shield of Tarquitus, which he transfixed; and holding him thus strikes off his head with his sword.

555. **terrae]** 319 note.

556. **super]** over him.

558. **humi]** here 'in the ground,' more generally means 'on the ground.' **onerabit]** 'will load your limbs with the tomb piled above them,' a Vergilian variety for 'will load the tomb with your limbs.'

564 Amyclae was said to have been called 'the silent,' because on account of a number of false alarms no one was

allowed to announce the approach of an enemy, in consequence of which it was taken. It is said to have been a colony of Amyclae in Laconia.

565. Aegaeon, a monster with 100 arms and 50 heads, in Homer fights on the side of Zeus against the giants; but here seems by Vergil to be numbered with the giants in their attack on heaven. He is generally called Briareus, which is, according to Homer, his name among the gods, Aegaeon being his name among men.

568. **tot paribus**] 'as many shields (i.e. 50) and as many swords to match his heads.' Each head had a pair of arms allotted to it.

574. **currus**] poetical pl.

581. Aeneas, in the Iliad, was rescued from Diomede and Achilles. Now, says Liger, you will find no escape.

583. **vesano Ligeri**] possessive dat., where a gen. might have been expected, R. 480. "Thus fly mad Liger's random words" (Mackail).

586. **pendens in verbera**] 'leaning to smite': a Vergilian stretch of meaning (Sidgwick).

587. **proiecto**] 'advanced' in order to get a firm stand.

592. Your horses have not betrayed you by flying like those of Niphaeus (sup. 572); it is you that leave your own chariot.

597. **per te**] see on 369.

600. Probably a reference to the proverb ἀδελφὸς ἀνδρὶ παρείη, 'let brother help brother,' quoted by Plato Rep. 362 D.

601. **pectus** explains **latebras animae**, 'where lurks the life.'

606-688. *Juno induces Juppiter to allow her to put off for a time the death of Turnus. She deludes Turnus with a phantom in the shape of Aeneas, which flees before him till it jumps into the ship of Osinius. Turnus rushes on board after it, and is carried out to sea, and brought to land at Ardea.*

606. **ultro**] 'unaddressed by her.'

609. **opes**] the forces.

610. **viris**] sc. *est*, 'their warriors have not.'

613. **si ... foret**] a wish introduced by *si*, R. 662. **Fuerat** is plupf. where we should rather have expected imperf., but the poets often use the plupf. to indicate time long past (see my note on Ov. T. I. i. 80). **quin** follows **negares** in the sense of 'refuse.' Translate :—'Oh ! had I but had that power in love which once was mine, and which I ought to have had ! for then you would not, almighty as you are, have refused me this request, to be able to rescue Turnus from the fight, and save him alive for his father Daunus.'

617. **pio det sanguine poenas**] 'make atonement with his affectionate blood,' affectionate because shed on behalf of his father and his country.

618. **nostra**] the stock of us gods.

619. **quartus pater**] 'grandsire's grandsire': cp. 76.

623. **meque hoc ita ponere sentis**] 'if you understand that so I ordain this matter,' i.e. I permit you to give Turnus a respite from death on condition that it is a respite merely, and that he must die soon (*caduco*).

625. **altior**] 'deeper.'

626. **moveri**] that the course of the war is being changed.

630. **aut ego veri vana feror**] 'or else I wander in delusion as to the truth.' **veri**] gen. of the thing in point of which, a use mainly confined to poets, R. 526.

631. **quod**] which strictly means 'in regard to which,' is adverbial, as in the phrase *quod si*, and means little more than 'but.' **ut** in poets is often used instead of *utinam* to introduce a wish, R. 666 (*b*).

632. **qui potes**]=*omnipotens* 615, 'you who have the power.'

634. **agens hiemem nimbo succincta**] 'driving storm before her, and girt with mist.'

636. **nube cava**] descriptive abl., 'of unsubstantial cloud.'

637. **in faciem**] with *ornat:* 'tricks out so as to resemble Aeneas,' lit. 'into the likeness of Aeneas.' *in* denotes the result.

639. **inania**] 'purposeless,' explained by **sine mente sonum**, 'sounds prompted by no guiding mind.' The *umbra* has no mind, but says only what Juno dictates.

641. 'Like the spectres that men say flit about after death.'

650. Cp. the message of King Harold of England to King Harold of Norway. The English king will give the Norseman "seven feet of the ground of England, or more perchance, seeing he is taller than other men" (Freeman, Old English History, p. 313).

653. **crepidine**] abl. of means: the simple abl. with *coniungo* is not uncommon (see e.g. Cic. p. Cluent., § 13): 'moored by means of a projection of rock,' i.e. to a projecting rock.

654. The **pons** is the gangway or landing-stage, which runs across from the shore to the ship: the **scalae** are the ship's ladder, by which the high side is mounted from the *pons*. Thus in 658, *moras* pl. is used with reference to these two hindrances.

660. **revoluta per aequora**] 'on the retiring wave' (Nettleship).

661. But the real Aeneas in the meanwhile is searching for Turnus, and slaying as he searches. This is parenthetical; at 663 Verg. returns to the description of Turnus and the phantom.

662. **morti**] 319 note.

666. **salutis**] objective gen. depending on *ingratus*, which is not elsewhere found with a gen., though *gratia* with a gen. occurs in Livy. The construction was no doubt suggested to Verg. by *ignarus rerum*, which *ingratus salutis* balances, and which is perfectly regular. R. 525.

668. **tanton**] = *tantone*. Notice the elision of *e* before a consonant; it was probably colloquial in its origin, and is common in the older poets. Vergil uses *Pyrrhin* = *Pyrrhine* (iii. 319), and *mortalin* = *mortaline* (xii. 797).

670. **quemve**] 'what flight is this that takes me from the fight, or who am I that fly?' Cp. Cic. Lael. § 17, *sed quis ego sum aut quae est in me facultas?*

672. **quid**] 'what will become of?' The language of Turnus is abrupt owing to excitement, hence the verb is suppressed, or not clearly conceived. So vii. 365, *quid tua sancta fides?* = 'what has become of your solemn pledge?'

673. **quosne**] the interrogative particle, which properly should stand in a principal clause, is placed in the interrogative clause. This negligence is also significant of the excitement of Turnus, and similarly appears in excited passages in

other authors. The full construction would be *eine sunt quos?* 'Are they not those whom I left?' Cp. Catull. 64. 180, *an patris auxilium sperem, quemne ipsa reliqui?* ('of that father whom I left').

675. **quid ago**] 'what am I to do?' The indic. in questions of this kind is more vivid than the subj.: cp. ii. 322, *quam prendimus arcem?* 'what citadel are we to seize?' **ima**] belongs to *dehiscat*; 'how can earth yawn deep enough for me?'

679. **sequatur**] final subj.

682. **induat**] indirect jussive subj.: 'is he to throw himself on his sword?'

683. **fluctibus**] 319 note.

686. **animi**] 'in her heart,' locative, R. 485.

688. **urbem**] Ardea in Latium.

689-754. *Mezentius, the exiled king of the Etruscans, enters the battle. His deeds of prowess are related. He slays one man after another. With the death of Orodes the slaughter becomes fierce.*

691. **omnibus uni**] emphatically contrasted: 'a nation against one,' their hated king.

698. **atque**] explanatory; 'a stone even a huge mass rent from a mountain.' **Latagum** is the direct object of *occupat*, but the way in which he strikes him is more clearly defined by *os faciemque*, accusatives of extent, R. 462. *occupat* means he strikes him suddenly before he can retaliate.

699. **poplite ... succiso volvi sinit**] 'sends him writhing hamstrung.' Cp. vi. 581, *fundo volvuntur in imo*, 'writhe in the lowest bottom.'

701. **habere ... figere**] 'gives him to wear and fix.' The infinitives are explanatory, in imitation of the Greek idiom. This is a poetical use, R. 540 (3): a prose writer would have said *habenda* or *ut habeat.*

703. **una quem**, etc. 'Mimas whom Theano bore to Amycus, his sire, on the self-same night that (*et*) the queen, Cisseus' daughter, big with a fire-brand, bore Paris: Paris lies dead in the city of his fathers, while Mimas is buried on the shore of Laurentum, though he knows it not.' *Et* closely joins *Mimanta* and *Parin*. *Paris* is Bentley's emendation for

creat, the reading of the MSS., which is very harsh, as it leaves *occubat* without a subject, and to supply *Paris* is awkward. Probably *creat* is a gloss or explanation written over the line by someone who fancied that a fresh verb was required to govern *Parin*, thus:

creat
Cisseis regina Parin ; Paris urbe paterna.

Creat must early have supplanted *Paris*, through the error of some scribe, who mistook it for a correction of *Paris*. **ignarum**] in its usual active sense: "Mimas is in possession of that so-much-desired, the so-long-promised land, but, alas! knows nothing about it" (Henry). Some understood it as passive 'unknown' i.e. a stranger, which is an unusual though not impossible meaning.

707. **ille**] 'the boar.' Sup. 198 note. **morsu**] 'fangs.'

711. **substitit**] perf. of instantaneous act, R. 608 (*b*): cp. inf. 804.

714, 715 in all important MSS. stand after *clamore lacessunt*, l. 718, but as they refer much more naturally to the boar than to Mezentius, they are placed here by Scaliger, followed by Ribbeck, who supposes that the perverted order arose from the lines having been added by Verg. in the margin of his autograph copy as an afterthought, and that the editors after his death inserted them in the wrong place. **cunctatur**] 'turns in doubt every way.'

716. **irae**] dat.

720. Notice the prosody: (1) the license by which the final syllable of *profugus* is lengthened in arsis, (2) the quadrisyllable at the close of the line, a Greek rhythm.

721. **miscentem**] throwing into confusion.

722. 'in pride of crimson plumes and the purple of (i.e. scarf given him by) his plighted love' (Conington).

723. **stabula alta peragrans**] 'ranging the tall forest': cp. vi. 179, *itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum.*

725. **surgentem in cornua**] 'rising in the direction of his horns,' i.e. with towering antlers. Ovid imitates the expression, M. x. 538, *celsum in cornua cervum.*

726. **haeret**] 'clings there crouching over the flesh.'

727. **inproba**] 'insatiate.' *Inprobus*, a favourite word with Verg., expresses the absence of moderation, as *probus* denotes moderation and propriety. Cp. ii. 356, *lupi ceu ... quos inproba ventris | exegit caecos rabies;* iv. 412 (of insatiate love), *inprobe Amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?* G. i. 146 (of incessant toil), *labor omnia vicit | inprobus.*

734. **obvius adversoque occurrit**] Here *-que* joins two expressions not grammatically co-ordinate; the second word *adverso*, differently constructed, explains the first: by *-que* the two are enabled to form one idea. Cp. v. 498, *extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes.* Translate:—'he ran to meet and face him.'

738. The construction is *laetum paeana secuti, socii conclamant.* The *paean*, 'song of triumph,' is contained in l. 737.

739. **quicumque es**] 'you whom I name not.' Ov. T. III. xi. 63, *ergo quicumque es, rescindere crimina noli.*

744. **viderit**] fut. pf. indic., as in the common phrase, *dixerit quispiam.*

754. **longe fallente**] 'that surprises from far' (Conington).

755-832. *Mezentius and Aeneas meet in combat. Mezentius throws his spear and misses Aeneas. Aeneas is on the point of killing Mezentius with his sword, when Lausus receives the blow on his shield, and thus saves his father. Aeneas kills Lausus, and gives back his body for burial.*

758. **inanem**] 'idle.' Human quarrels are trivial in the eyes of the gods.

764. **Nerēī**] synizesis.

766. **referens**] 'carrying away from the mountains' an ash tree to use as his club. Orion is represented (1) as wading through the sea, (2) as stalking down from the mountains carrying a whole ash tree as his club.

768. **armis**] probably from *arma*, not *armus:* descriptive abl.

773. 'Now let my right hand, the god I own, and the weapon I poise for hurling befriend me.' The words are characteristic of Mezentius the 'scorner of the gods' (vii. 648, *contemptor divom*); cp. inf. 880.

774. I vow you Lausus, clothed in Aeneas' armour, to be my living trophy.

781. **alieno**] 'meant for another.' **caelumque**] the hypermetric *que* is elided before the initial vowel of the next line: cp. 895. Such elision is uncommon.

784. **aere triplici**] descriptive abl.: 'the hollow disk of triple-plated bronze.' For *terga* see on 482. The layer of flax seems to come between the bronze and the bull's hide; possibly its use was to compact these two together.

785. **ima**] 'low down.'

786. **vires haud pertulit**] 'did not carry its force home' (Nettleship).

792. 'If any antiquity can ever gain belief for so great a deed.' Mere antiquity from a poet's point of view is one of the strongest grounds for believing in ancient legends. So Ovid, speaking of the stones thrown by Deucalion and Pyrrha being changed into human beings, says (M. i. 400) *quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?*

794. **inutilis inque ligatus**] 'powerless and hampered' by his spear. The two parts of *inligatus* are separated (tmesis, R. 945): this is common in Greek, and not infrequent in old Latin, and especially in Lucretius, whom Verg. often imitates. Elsewhere Verg. has *septem subiecta trioni* = *septemtrioni* (G. iii. 381); *hac celebrata tenus* = *hactenus* (Aen. v. 603); *inque salutatam* (xi. 288).

796. **armis**] 'the fight.'

798. **morando sustinuit**] 'stayed him with the check'; the *mora* or check which Lausus' bravery interposed held back (*sustinuit*) Aeneas' charge (Sidgwick).

800. **dum abiret**] 'until he should retire': *dum*, 'until,' regularly takes subj. when it refers not to time merely, but to time as purposed in the mind of somebody. Here it is their purpose to cover his retreat: R. 692. Cp. inf. 809. Note the change of sequence in *abiret* after *secuntur*: the past tense is used because the poet throws himself back into the past, to the time of the event.

802. **tectus**] reflexive: 'covering himself (with his shield) holds himself in.'

804 **diffugit**] pf. of instantaneous act: cp. sup. 711. Notice the rhyme *arator*, *viator* (Homoeoteleuton, R. 948): Verg. is not averse to such rhymes, e.g. ii. 124, 125, *carebant*, *videbant*;

iv. 256, 257, *volabat, secabat.* These vestiges of rhyme are interesting as foreshadowing the later development of poetical structure.

805. **arce**] place of defence, of what kind is specified in the next line.

806. **amnis ripis**] many Italian rivers are mere torrents, with high steep banks, and in summer usually dry. The Arcadian horsemen were in the bed of such a torrent, sup. 362.

808. **exercere diem**] 'spend the day in toil.'

811. **moriture**] is predicate, and is attracted into the vocative, like ii. 283, *quibus Hector ab oris | expectate venis?* 'Whither dost thou rush to certain death?'

812. **fallit te incautum**] 'your love betrays you into rashness.'

815. **legunt**] 'gather up the last threads of his life.'

817. **levia arma minacis**] 'light arms for one so threatening.'

818. **molli auro**] it was embroidered with gold thread.

822. **modis pallentia miris**] 'wondrous pale,' an expression borrowed from Lucretius i. 123. The patronymic *Anchisiades* suggests Aeneas' filial love (*pietas*) for his own father.

823. **graviter**] goes with *miserans*, but stands out of its proper order for the sake of emphasis: 'groaned in pity deep.' **dextramque tetendit**] 'stretched forth his hand' to express by a gesture his pity (Henry).

824. **imago**] φαντασία, a presentation to the mind: 'the thought how great is a son's love for his sire.'

827. **laetatus**] sc. *es:* the auxiliary verb is omitted as in sup. 162 note.

828. **ea cura**] (*ea* objective) = *eius rei cura:* 'if you care at all for that.' Cp. ii. 171, *ea signa dedit* = *eius rei signa.* iv. 237, *hic nostri nuntius esto* = *de hac re.*

830. **cadis**] the intransitive verb takes the construction of a passive, and is equivalent to 'you are killed.' **ultro**] properly an adverb of place, is used of acts which go beyond what is absolutely necessary: 'not only pities Lausus but even chides his followers.' Cp. ii. 145, *his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro.*

832. **de more**] 'regularly.'

833-908. *Mezentius grieves bitterly for the death of his son, and addresses his favourite horse Rhaebus. He then fights with Aeneas, and is killed.*

838. **colla fovet.**] The word *fovere*, properly 'to keep warm,' is often used in medical writers of fomenting; hence, as here, it sometimes means 'to wash' or 'bathe.' Cp. G. iv. 230, *prius haustu sparsus aquarum | ora fove* ('rinse'). Aen. xii. 420, *fovit ea vulnus lympha grandaevus Iapis.* **fusus barbam**] on the construction see 133 note.

839. **multum**] = *saepe.*

841. **arma**] his shield.

842. **ingentem ... ingenti**] cp. Hom. Il. 12. 640, κεῖτο μέγας μεγαλωστί.

844. He puts dust on his head as a sign of mourning.

845. **corpore**] 361 note.

850. **exilium**] 'now at length is the misery of exile brought home to me in my wretchedness,' i.e. before with Lausus to comfort me I did not find exile so bitter. Most MSS. and editors read *exitium*, which cannot be right as (1) it is the opposite of what Mezentius would naturally say. Having lost all, death to him would now be *felix*, rather than *infelix*: (2) *demum* seems to indicate that something is spoken of which existed before the death of Lausus, the bitterness of which, i.e. of exile, Mezentius now fully realises in his lonely misery. **volnus adactum**] 'now is the wound driven deep.' I did not care for the wound inflicted by Aeneas on myself; but this wound, my son's death, I do feel.

853. **debueram**] 'I long ago had owed retribution.'

854. **dedissem**] past jussive subj. used of advice applicable to circumstances no longer existing; R. 670. Cp. xi. 162, *Troum socia arma secutum | obruerent* ('ought to have overwhelmed') *Rutuli telis: animam ipse dedissem* ('I ought to have yielded up'), | *atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret* ('ought to have been bearing back').

857. **quamquam vis alto volnere tardat**] 'although his strength flags on account of his deep wound.' *Tardare* is usually transitive, but here must be intransitive, a use supported by a few passages, e.g. Cic. (?) ad Brut. i. 18, *an*

tardare et commorari te melius esset? (The conjecture *tarda est* adopted by Deuticke is very plausible.)

858. **hoc**] i.e. the horse, attracted to the gender of *decus*. The affection of Mezentius, the cruel tyrant, for his horse is striking. Vergil, with a great writer's truth to nature, does not paint his bad characters without redeeming features.

867. **consueta locavit membra**] 'took his wonted seat.'

872. This line, as well as l. 871, occurs again xii. 667-668, where both lines are suitable. Here, though the former comes in well, the latter is not applicable to Mezentius, and furthermore is omitted here in the best MSS., from which it is clear that it was inserted here by some scribe from xii. 668. It should therefore be rejected.

874. **enim** is here an emphasising particle: 'Aeneas recognised him full well.' Cp. vi. 317, *Aeneas miratus enim motusque tumultu.*

875. **sic**] regular in adjurations, implies a condition, as we might say, 'so may Juppiter bring it about, (as I hope for success), that you may begin.' **incipias**] is jussive subj. depending on *facias*.

877. **effatus**] sc. *est*, 162 note.

880. **nec divom parcimus ulli**] is in keeping with the ferocity of the character of Mezentius, 'scorner of the gods': he says, 'I give quarter to no god,' not even if Juppiter and Apollo, whom you invoke, come to aid you in the fight.

885. He rides round Aeneas, facing towards his left, so as to keep his left hand, which is protected by his shield, towards Aeneas.

887. **silvam**] a forest of weapons. For a similarly exaggerated expression, cp. Ov. P. I. ii. 21, *tecta rigent fixis veluti vallata sagittis.*

889. **iniqua**] because Aeneas is on foot, Mezentius on horseback.

892. **calcibus, etc.**] 'paws the air with its feet, and throwing its rider, falls over him itself, and hampers him, and with head bowed forwards, lies upon him with its own shoulder dislocated.' Henry compares Silius x. 255, *cum*

Poenus, propere collecto corpore, quamquam | cernuus inflexo sonipes effuderat armo, where he explains *inflexo armo* 'his fore-leg being bent under him.'

895. **incendunt**] poetical exaggeration: 'kindle the sky.' **Latinique**] On the elision of *que*, see 781 note.

899. **hausit caelum**] 'drank in the sky,' a fine expression for the straining gaze of the dying man.

901. **sic**] on such terms, i.e. to be spared.

902. Your killing of Lausus sealed the covenant between us that one or the other of us must die.

903. **per siqua est venia**] = *per veniam, siqua est.*

907. **haud inscius**] deliberately.

VOCABULARY.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	=	active.	inf.	=	infinitive.
abl.	=	ablative.	interj.	=	interjection.
acc.	=	accusative.	intens.	=	intensive
adj.	=	adjective.	m.	=	masculine.
adv.	=	adverb.	n.	=	neuter.
c.	=	common.	nom.	=	nominative.
comp.	=	comparative.	num.	=	numeral.
conj.	=	conjunction.	part.	=	participle.
dat.	=	dative.	perf.	=	perfect.
defect.	=	defective.	pl. and plur.	=	plural.
dem.	=	demonstrative.	prep.	=	preposition.
dep.	=	deponent.	pron.	=	pronoun.
f.	=	feminine.	sing.	=	singular.
g.	=	genitive.	sup.	=	supine.
indecl.	=	indeclinable.	superl.	=	superlative.
indef.	=	indefinite.	v.	=	verb.

The words in brackets either indicate the derivation of a word or are closely akin to it.

(I have been assisted in drawing up the Vocabulary by my sister Miss Adelaide Owen.)

a (ab), prep. with abl. *from*, *by* (ἀπό)

Abas, antis, m. an Etruscan

abdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, v. a. *carry off*

abeo, īre, ivi or ii, ĭtum, v. n. *go away*

abicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. *throw down*

abnŭo, ĕre, nŭi, nūtum, v. a. *nod away*, *refuse*, *am averse to*

abscessus, ūs, m. *departure*

absum, esse, fui, *am away*, *absent*.

accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. n. *approach*

accendo, ĕre, di, sum, v. a. *inflame*

accĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. *receive*, *catch up*, *hear*

accurro, ĕre, curri and cŭcurri, cursum, v. n. *run up*

ācer, cris, cre, adj. *bold*

ăcerbus, a, um, adj. *bitter*

ăcervus, i, m. *heap*

Achātes, ae, m. a trusty companion of Aeneas.

Achilles, is and ei, m. son of Peleus, King of Thessaly,

and Thetis: the chief Greek hero at the siege of Troy

Achīvi, ōrum, m. plur. *the Greeks*

ăcies, ēi, f. *host*, *line of battle*, *battle*

Acmon, ŏnis, m. a follower of Aeneas

Acron, ōnis, m. a Greek of Cortona, follower of Aeneas

acūtus, a, um, adj. *sharp*, *pointed*

ad, prep. with acc. *to*, *at*, *by*; *in reply to*

adclīnis, e, adj. *leaning against*

addenseo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. *make close*, *close up*

addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. *add*

addūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, v. a. *lead on*

ădĕo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. a. *go to*, *approach*

adfīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, v. a. *fix to*, *attach*

adfor, āri, fātus sum, v. dep. *address*

adgnosco, ĕre, gnōvi, gnĭtum, v. a. *recognize*

ădhuc, adv. *up to this time*, *as yet*

adĭcio, ĕre, iēci, iectum, v. a. *add*

adigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, v. a. *drive in*

adiŭvo, āre, iūvi, iūtum, v. a. *help*

adlābor, lābi, lapsus sum, v. dep. *glide up*

adlacrimo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *weep at*

adloquor, lŏqui, locūtus sum, v. dep. *speak to*, *address*

admoneo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *remind*, *urge on*

adnŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, v. n. *nod assent*

adoro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *entreat*

adsensus, ūs, m. *approbation*, *assent*

adsĭmulo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *counterfeit*

adsisto, ĕre, stĭti, no sup. v. n. *stand*

adsum, esse, fŭi, v. n. *am present* or *here*, *am near*; *assist*

adsurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, v. n. *rise up*, *rise*

adulter, ĕri, m. *adulterer*, *paramour*

advĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, v. a. *carry to*

advĕna, ae, c. *stranger*

advĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, v. n. *come up*, *come on*, *arrive*

adversus, a, um, adj. *turned towards*, *opposite*, *facing one*

adverto, ĕre, ti, sum, v. a. *turn* (a ship) *towards a place*

advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *fly up*

Aegaeon, ōnis, m. a giant

aeger, gra, grum, adj. *feeble*, *ill*, *wretched*

aemŭlus, a, um, adj. *emulous of*, *rivalling*

Aenēas, ae, m. *Aeneas*.

Aenĕădes, adae, m. *the son of Aeneas*; plur. *the men of Aeneas*.

Aenēïus, ia, ium, adj. *of or belonging to Aeneas*
Aeŏlïa, ae, f. one of the Lipari islands N.E. of Sicily, the home of the winds
aequālis, e, adj. *of the same age*
aequo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *equal, make equal*
aequor, ŏris, n. *level surface, plain, the waters of the sea, sea*
aequus, a, um, adj. *equal*
aerātus, a, um, adj. *made of bronze, brazen*
aereus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. *brazen*
aes, aeris, n. *bronze*
aestās, ātis, f. *summer*
aestuo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *am hot, glow*
aestus, ūs, m. *surge, tide*
aetas, atis, f. *age*
aeternus, a, um, adj. *everlasting*
aethēr, ĕris, m. *upper air, sky* (αἰθήρ)
aethĕrius, ïa, ïum, adj. *heavenly*
Aetōlus, a, um, *of Aetolia, Aetolian*
aevum, i, n. *life*
ăger, agri, m. *field, land*
agger, ĕris, m. *mound*
Āgis, ïdis, m. a Lycian, follower of Aeneas
ăgïto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *trouble, tamper with*
agmen, ïnis, n. *column of troops, host*
ago, ĕre, ēgi, actum, v. a. *do, impel, drive, make,* imperat. *come!*
agrestis, e, adj. *of the country, rustic*
agrïcola, ae, m. *husbandman*
aio, v. defect. *say*
ălăcer, cris, cre, adj. *eager*
albus, a, um, adj. *white*
Alcānor, ŏris, m. a Rutulian
Alcăthŏus, i, m. a Trojan
Alcides, ae, m. descendant Alceus, *Hercules*
ālĕs, ïtis, adj. *with wings* subst. *a bird*
ălïēnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to another,* or *to others foreign*
aliquis, quid, indef. pron. subst. *someone, something*
aliter, adv. *otherwise*
alius, a, ud, adj. *another, else, other*
Allecto, ūs, f. one of the three Furies; the names of the other two were Megaera and Tīsïphŏnē
almus, a, um, adj. *nourishing, kindly*
Alpes, ïum, f. plur. *the Alps*
Alphēus, a, um, adj. *of the Alpheus,* a river flowing through Elis
alte, adv. *deeply*
alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *another, a second*
altus, a, um, adj. *high, deep great, noble*
alvus, i, m. *belly*
ămārus, a, um, adj. *bitter*
Ămăthus, untis, f. a city of Cyprus, centre of the worship of Venus
ambio, īre, īvi or ïi, ïtum, v. a. *surround*
ambō, ae, o, adj. *both*

āmens, entis, adj. *mad*
ămīcus, a, um, adj. *loving, friendly*
amnis, is, m. *river*
ămo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *love*
ămor, ōris, m. *love;* personified, *the god of love*
amplector, ti, plexus sum, v. dep. *embrace*
Amyclae, ārum, f. plur. a city of Latium on the coast of Campania, in the S.W. of Italy, between Tarracina and Caieta
Amȳcus, i, m. a Trojan
an, conj. introducing the second half of a disjunctive interrogation; *or*
anceps, ĭpĭtis, adj. *that has a head on both sides; doubtful* [caput]
Anchĕmŏlus, i, m. a son of Rhoetus
Anchīses, ae, father of Aeneas
Anchisiades, ae, m. *son of Anchises*
anhēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *pant*
ănĭma, ae, f. *life*
ănĭmus, i, m. *mind, spirit, courage, heart, spirits, feeling, life*
annōsus, a, um, adj. *full of years, old*
annus, i, m. *year*
Antaeus, i, m. a Rutulian
ante, adv. and prep. *before*
antīquus, a, um, adj. *ancient*
Antōres, ae, a companion of Hercules
Anxur, ŭris, m. a Rutulian
ăper, ri, m. *wild boar*
ăpĕrio, īre, ŭi, apertum, v. a. *uncover, open*
ăpex, ĭcis, m. *top of helmet in which the crest is inserted; cone*
Ăpollo, ĭnis, m. the sun-god; son of Juppiter and Latōna
appāreo, ēre, pārŭi, pārĭtum, v. n. *come in sight, show one's self*
appăro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *prepare*
applĭco, āre, plĭcāvi or plĭcŭi, plĭcātum or plĭcĭtum, v. a. *thrust in*
apto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *fit to, adjust, prepare*
ăqua, ae, f. *water*
ărātor, ōris, m. *ploughman*
arbor, ŏris, f. *tree*
arbustum, i. n. *tree, shrub*
Arcădia, ae, f. the central state of S. Greece or the Peloponnesus
Arcăs, ădis, adj. *of Arcadia, Arcadian;* Arcădĕs, plur. the men of Pallanteum
arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, v. a. *send for, hasten on*
arcus, ūs, m. *bow*
ardeo, ēre, arsi, arsum, v. n. *burn, blaze, flash; burn with excitement*
ardor, ōris, m. *heat*
arduus, a, um, adj. *high, aloft*
argentum, i, n. *silver*
Argi, ōrum, m. plur. *Argos*, the capital of Argolis in the Peloponnesus
Argŏlĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Argos; Greek*
arma, orum, n. plur. *arms, weapons; forces*

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *arm, equip*
armus, i, m. *shoulder*
Arpi, orum, m. a town of Apulia in Italy
arrĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, v. a. *raise up, erect*
arrĭpio, ĕre, ŭi, reptum, v. a. *seize upon*
ars, tis, f. *art, skill*
arvum, i, n. *ploughed land, field*
arx, arcis, f. *stronghold, hill, place of defence* (arceo)
Ascănius, ĭi, m. called also Iulus, the son of Aeneas
Ăsia, ae, f. *Asia, Asia Minor*
Asīlas, ae, m. a Tuscan prince and seer
aspecto, āre, avi, atum, v. a. intens. *look at attentively, gaze at*
asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *rough, rugged, violent, fierce*
aspicio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, v. a. *behold, see, gaze at*
Assaracus, i, m. a Trojan
asto, āre, stĭti, stĭtum, v. n. *stand up, face*
Astur, ŭris, m. a Tuscan warrior
astus, ūs, m. *craft*
ast = at,
at, conj. *but*
āter, tra, trum, adj. *black, dark*
atque, conj. *and also, and besides, even, and, as, than*
attingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, v. a. *touch*
attollo, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. *lift up*

auctor, ōris, m. *counsellor, authority*
audax, ācis, adj. *bold*
audeo, ēre, ausus sum, v. semi-dep. *be bold, dare*
audio, īre, īvi or ĭi, ītum, v. a. *hear*
aufero, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, v. a. *take away*
augŭrĭum, ĭi, n. *omen*
Aulestes, ae, m. an Etrurian ally of Aeneas
aura, ae, f. *breeze, the air*
aurātus, a, um, adj. *gilded*
aurĕus, a, um, adj. *golden*
Aurora, ae, f. the goddess of dawn
aurum, i, n. *gold*
Auruncus, a, um, adj. *of Aurunca*, a town of Campania
Ausŏnĭa, ae, the country of the Ausones, an ancient name of Italy
Ausonidae, ārum, and um, m. plur. ancient people of Lower Italy
Ausonius, a, um, adj. *of the Ausŏnes, Italian.*
aut, conj. *or, or else;* **aut**... **aut**, *either...or*
autem, conj. *but, however*
auxilium, ĭi, n. *aid, help*
avello, ĕre, elli or ulsi, ulsum, v. a. *tear away*
averto, ĕre, ti, sum, v. a. *turn away, carry off*
avītus, a, um, adj. *ancestral*
ăvus, i, m. *grandfather, ancestor*

bacchor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *celebrate the festival*

of Bacchus, rage, revel (βακχεύειν)
baltĕus, ĕi, m. *belt*
barba, ae, f. *beard*
bellātor, ōris, m. *warrior*
bellum, i, n. *war*
Benācus, i, n. a lake near Verona
bĭpătens, patentis, adj. *doubly open, with double gates* (bis + pateo)
biugus, a, um, adj. *yoked two together;* as subst. **biugi**, ōrum, m. plur. *two horses yoked abreast; a two-horse chariot*
bŏnus, a, um, adj. *good*
Bŏrĕas, ae, m. *the North wind, the North*
bracchium, ĭi, n. *an arm*
brĕvis, e, adj. *short;* **brĕvia**, ium, n. plur. *shallows*
brĕviter, adv. *shortly, briefly*
buxum, i, n. *boxwood*

cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *fall*
cadūcus, a, um, adj. *destined to die, doomed to die* (cado)
Caecŭlus, i, m. founder of Praeneste
caecus, a, um, adj. *hidden, obscure, unseen*
caedes, is, f. *slaughter*
Caedĭcus, i, m. a Latin
caedo, ĕre, cĕcīdi, caesum, v. a. *kill, strike*
caelĭcŏla, ae, c. *one who dwells in heaven, a denizen of heaven* (caelum + colo)
caelo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *engrave in relief, chase*
caelum, i, n. *heaven, the sky*
Caere, n. abl. Caerēte, a city of Etruria
caerulus, a, um, adj. *deep blue*
călămus, i, m. *reed; arrow*
călĭdus, a, um, adj. *hot*
calx, calcis, f. *heel*
Cămers, rtis, m. an Ausonian prince
Campānus, a, um, adj. *of Campania*, in Central Italy
campus, i, m. *field, plain*
cāneo, ēre, ui, no sup. *am grey* or *hoary*
cănis, is, c. *dog*
cānĭtĭes, f. *hoary hairs*
cano, ĕre, cĕcĭni, no sup. v. n. and a. *sing, sound; foretell*
cantus, ūs, m. *song*
capillus, i, m. *hair*
căpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum, *take, admit of*
caprĕa, ae, f. *wild goat*
captīvus, a, um, adj. *of a captive* or *prisoner*
căpŭlus, i, m. *hilt*
căput, ĭtis, n. *head*
Căpys, yŏs, m. a Trojan
cărīna, ae, f. *hull of ship, ship.* (Same base as *careo, caries.* Radical idea 'emptiness.')
cārus, a, um, adj. *dear*
Cassandra, ae, f. a daughter of Priam. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but her predictions were not believed.
Castor, ŏris, m. a Trojan
castra, orum, n. plur. *camp*
cāsus, ūs, m. *chance, misfortune, calamity*

căterva, ae, f. *troop*, *band*
causa, ae, f. *cause*, *reason*
căvus, a, um, adj. *hollow*
cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *withdraw*, *depart*, *leave*, *yield*
cĕlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *hasten*
cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *hide*
celsus, a, um, adj. *high*
Centaurus, i, m. and f. *a Centaur*. The Centaurs were a people in Thessaly, the upper part of whose bodies was that of a man, the lower that of a horse
centēnus, a, um, num. distrib. adj. *a hundred each*, *a hundred*
centum, num. adj. indecl. *hundred*
cĕrebrum, i, n. *brain*
cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, v. a. *distinguish*, *see*
cernuus, a, um, adj. *headforemost*
certamen, ĭnis, n. *contest*, *struggle*
certo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *fight*, *struggle*, *strive*
certus, a, um, adj. *certain*, *fixed*
cervix, īcis, f. *neck*
cervus, i, m. *stag*
ceu, adv. *as*, *like as*
Chălybes, um, m. plur. a people of Pontus renowned for their iron-mines
chŏrea, ae, f. *dance*
chŏrus, i, m. *dance*, *crowd*, *band*
cĭeo, ēre, cīvi, cĭtum, v. a. *rouse*, *stir up*
cingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum, *surround*
cĭnis, ĕris, m. *ashes*
Cĭnyrus, i, m. a Ligurian leader.
circŭlus, i, m. *band*, *circlet*
circum, adv. and prep. *around*, *about*
circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, v. a. *surround*, *encircle*
circumfero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. *carry around*
circumsto, stāre, stĕti, no sup., v. n. *stand around*, *encompass*
Cissēis, ĭdis, f. daughter of Cisseus
Cisseus, ĕi, m. a Latin
clāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *shout*
clāmor, ōris, m. *shout*
Clărus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas
clāssis, is, f. *fleet*
claudo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. *shut*, *close*
Clausus, i, m. a native of Cŭres
clāva, ae, f. *club*
clāvus, i, m. *tiller*
clĭpeus, i, m. *shield*
Clŏnus, i, m. an artist in metal-work
Clūsium, i, n. a town of Etruria
Clūsīnus, a, um, adj. *of Clusium*
Clytius, ĭi, m. (1) a Trojan; (2) a Latin
cŏĕo, īre, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. *come together*, *curdle*
coeptum, i, n. *undertaking*, *attempt*
cōgo, ĕre, cŏēgi, cŏactum, v. a. *force*

cŏhors, tis, f. *band*, *body*
collĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, v. a. *gather together*, *collect*
collum, i, m. *neck*
cŏma, ae, f. *hair*, *the mane*
cŏmes, ĭtis, c. *companion*
comētes, ae, m. *a comet*
cŏmĭtor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *accompany*
commercium, ĭi, n. *traffic*
commĭnus, adv. *hand to hand*
committo, ĕre, mīsi, missum, v. a. *entrust*
cōmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum, v. a. *comb*, *arrange*
compello, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *address*
compōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, v. a. *settle*, *agree upon*
concēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. a. and n. *depart*, *grant*, *allow*
concha, ae, f. *shell*, *trumpet formed of a sea-shell*
concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *make friendly*
concilium, ĭi, n. *meeting*
conclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *cry together*, *shout in unison*
concrēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. *entrust*
concurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, v. n. *run together*, *join battle*
condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *hide*, *put together*, *compose*
confĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum, v. a. *join*, *engage in*. With manum, *bring the hand together*, *engage hand to hand*. With acc. of reflexive pron., *engage with*
congrĕdior, grĕdi, gressus sum, v. dep. *step together*, *engage*, *meet in fight*
conicio, ĕre, iēci, iectum, v. a. *hurl*, *throw*
conītor, ti, nīsus or nixus sum, v. dep. *exert one's self greatly*, *strain*
coniungo, ĕre, iunxi, iunctum, *join together*, *unite*, *join to*
coniunx, ugis, c. *husband*, *wife*
cōnor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *attempt*, *try*
conscendo, ĕre, di, scensum, *mount*, *embark*
conscius, a, um, adj. *privy to*, *knowing of*, *conscious*
consīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, v. n. *sit down*, *settle*
consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, v. n. *stand*
consors, tis, adj. *having an equal share with*, *partner*
conspectus, ūs, m. *sight*
conspĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, v. a. *see*
consuesco, ĕre, suevi, suetum, v. n. and a, *accustom*, *accustom oneself to*
consuetus, a, um, adj. *accustomed*
consurgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, v. n. *rise*
contendo, ĕre, di, tentum, v. a. *stretch*, *launch*
contiguus, a, um, adj. with dat. of thing, *within reach of*
contineo, ēre, tĭnui, tentum, v. a. *check*
contrā, adv. and prep., adv. *over against*, *on the opposite*

side, on the other hand; prep. *against*
contristo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *make gloomy*
converto, ĕre, ti, sum, v. a. *turn, transform into*
convexum, i. n. *vault*
convexus, a, um, adj. *vaulted*
coorior, ŏrīri, ortus sum, v. dep. *rise*
cor, dis, n. *heart*
cornu, ūs, n. *horn*
corōna, ae, f. *crown, circle* or *ring*
corpus, ŏris, n. *body*
corrĭpio, ĕre, ŭi, eptum, v. a. *seize upon*
corruo, ruĕre, rŭi, no sup. v. n. *fall down*
cŏrusco, āre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. *brandish*
Cŏrȳthus, i, m. the founder of Cortōna in Etruria
Cŏsae, arum, f. a city of Etruria
costa, ae, f. *rib*
crassus, a, um, adj. *thick, clotted*
crastĭnus, a, um, adj. *of to-morrow*
crēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. n. and a. *believe, entrust, commit*
crĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, of father, *beget;* of mother, *bring forth.* Part. perf. pass. *born*
crepido, ĭnis, f. *projection*
cresco, ĕre, vi, tum, v. n. *increase, grow*
crimen, inis, n. *charge, reproach*
crinis, is, m. *hair*
crista, ae, f. *crest*
Crŏnius, i, m. a Trojan
crūdēlis, e, adj. *cruel*
crūdus, a, um, adj. *bloody*
crŭento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *stain with blood*
crŭentus, a, um, adj. *bloody*
cruor, ōris, m. *spilt blood, gore, blood*
culta, orum, n. pl. *tilled lands, fields*
cum, prep. with abl. *with*
cum, adv. and conj. *when, since*
cunctor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *delay, turn slowly*
cunctus, a, um, adj. *all*
Cŭpāvo, m. a Ligurian leader
cŭpīdo, ĭnis, m. *passion, desire*
cŭpio, ĕre, īvi or ĭī, ītūm, *desire, wish*
cur, adv. *why?*
cūra, ae, f. *care, anxiety, object of care*
Cŭres, ĭum, m. plur. a town of the Sabines
currus, ūs, m. *chariot*
cursus, ūs, m. *course*
curvus, a, um, adj. *winding*
cuspis, ĭdis, f. *spear's point*
Cybēbē, es or ae, f. (otherwise called Cybĕlē), mother of the gods
Cycnus, i, m. a king of the Ligurians
Cydon, ōnis, m. a Latin
Cymŏdŏcēa, ae, f. a sea-nymph
Cythēra, orum, n. plur. an island off the S. point of Greece, where Venus was worshipped

Dardanidēs, m. gen. pl. Dardanidum, *a descendant of Dardanus*, an ancestor of the royal house of Troy, *a Trojan*

Dardanius, a, um. adj. *of Dardanus, Trojan*

Daucius, a, um, adj. *of Daucus*

Daunus, i, m. father of Turnus, king of the Rutuli

de, prep. with abl. *from, of, concerning, according to*

dĕa, ae, f. *goddess*

dēbeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *owe, am due, am under an obligation to*

dĕcet, ēre, ŭit, no sup. v. n. impers. *is becoming, proper, it beseems*

decīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. *cut off.*

dĕcus, ŏris, n. *ornament, honour, glory*

decŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, v. a. *shake off*

dedĕcus, dĕcŏris, n. *disgrace*

dedūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *derive*

defendo, ĕre, di, sum, v. a. *ward off, defend, shelter*

defĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. *carry down*

deflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, v. a. *turn aside*

defŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, v. a. *dig down, bury*

deformo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *defile*

dĕhisco, ĕre, hivi (?), no sup. v. n. *yawn, gape*

deĭnde, adv. *secondly, in the next place*

deicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. *cast* or *hurl down, fell, strike off*

delābor, i, lapsus sum, v. dep. *glide down*

delūdo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. *deceive*

dēmens, entis, adj. *beside one's self, mad*

demitto, ĕre, misi, missum, v. a. *send down*

Dēmŏdŏcus, i, m. a Trojan

demŏror, āri, ātus sum, *delay, keep waiting*

dēmum, adv. *at length*

dēni, ae, a, num. adj. plur. *ten each, ten*

dens, tis, m. *tooth*

densus, a, um, adj. *thick, crowded*

dependeo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. *hang down*

deprendo, ĕre, di, sum, v. a. *catch*

derĭgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, v. a. *send straight, aim*

derĭpio, ĕre, ui, reptum, v. a. *tear off, tear out*

desaevio, īre, saevĭi, no sup. v. n. *rage violently*

desĕro, ĕre, ŭi, sertum, v. a. *abandon*

desĭlio, īre, ŭi, sultum, v. n. *leap down*

desĭno, ĕre, sīvi or sĭi, sĭtum, v. n. *leave off, end*

desisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, v. n. with dat. *cease from*

despecto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. *look down upon*

desum, esse, fŭi, v. n. *am wanting*

detego, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *uncover*
detŏno, āre, ui, no sup. v. n. *cease thundering*, or *storming*
deturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *hurl down*
dĕus, i, m. *god*
devinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, v. a. *conquer completely*
dexter, tĕra or tra, tĕrum or trum, adj. *the right side* (δέξιος)
dextera, and **dextra**, ae, f. *the right hand*
dĭcio, onis, f. *dominion, rule*
dīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *say, speak*
dictum, i, n. *word*
dies, ēi, m. *day*
diffŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, no sup. v. n. *flee in different directions*
diffundo, ĕre, fudi, fūsum, v. a. *pour in different directions, pour out*
digitus, i, m. *finger*
dignor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *think fit, submit to do*
dignus, a, um, adj. *worthy of*
dimitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, v. a. *send away, discard*
Dindyma, orum, n. plur. a mountain of Mysia in Asia Minor sacred to Cybele
Dīŏmēdes, is, m. a Greek hero; see Tydīdēs
dirŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭtum, v. a. *uproot*
dīrus, a, um, adj. *fearful, terrible*
discedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. n. *depart*
discordia, ae, f. *strife*
discors, dis, adj. *discordant, hostile*
discrĕpo, āre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *differ*
discrīmen, ĭnis, n. *separation, division, difference*
dispergo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. *scatter about*
dĭu, adv. *for a long time*
dīva, ae, f. *goddess*
dīves, ĭtis, adj. *rich*
dīvĭdo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. *divide, separate*
dīvīnus, a, um, adj. *divine*
dīvus, g. pl. divom. m. *god*
do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, v. a. *give, present, grant, give up*
doceo, ēre, ui, tum, v. a. *teach*
doctus, a, um, adj. *skilful, accomplished*
Dŏlĭchāon, ŏnis, m. the father of Hebrus.
dolor, ōris, m. *pain, grief, resentment*
dominus, i, m. *master*
dŏmus, ūs, f. *abode, house, home*
dōnec, adv. *until*
dōno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *give*
dōnum, i. n. *gift*
dorsum, i, n. *the back, a ridge*
Drўŏpe, es, f. a wood nymph
Drўops, ŏpis, m. a follower of Aeneas
dūco, ĕre, duxi, ctum, v. a. *lead, consider, derive, draw on*
ductor, ōris, m. *leader*
dūdum, adv. *not long since*
dulcis, e, adj. *dear*
dum, conj. *while, so long as*

duo, ae, o, num. adj. plur. *two*
duplex, plĭcis, adj. *two-fold, both*
dūrus, a, um, adj. *hard, hardy, harsh, cruel*
dux, dŭcis, c. *leader*

ĕbur, ŏris, n. *ivory*
ecce, interj. *lo! see!*
ĕcus (equus), i, m. *horse*
ēdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *order*
ēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *bring about, cause*
ēdŏceo, ēre, dŏcŭi, ctum, v. a. *teach thoroughly, inform*
ēdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *draw out*
ēdŭco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *rear*
effero, ferre, extŭli, ēlātum, v. a. *raise*
effĕrus, a, um, adj. *wild, savage*
effingo, ĕre, nxi, fictum, v. a. *fashion, represent*
effor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *speak, utter*
effundo, ére, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. *pour forth, throw out* or *off.*
egenus, a, um, adj. *poor, distressed*
ego, pron. *I*
ēgredior, grĕdi, gressus sum, v. dep. *step out, disembark*
egrĕgius, a, um, adj. *noble, excellent*
eicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. *throw out, dislocate*
ēmetior, īri, mensus sum, v. dep. *measure out*
ēmīneo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *stand forth*
ēmĭnus, adv. *from afar.*
ĕmitto, ĕre, misi, missum, v. a. *discharge*
ĕmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. *buy*
ĕnim, conj. *certainly, indeed, for*
ensis, is, m. *sword*
ĕo, īre, īvi or ĭī, itum, *go*
ĕques, ĭtis, c. *horseman, rider*
ĕquĭdem, adv. *indeed, verily, truly*
ĕquīnus, a, um, adj. *of a horse, of horse-hair* (ecus)
ĕquĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *ride* (ecus)
ergo, adv. *therefore*
Erĭchaetes, ae, m. a Trojan
ērĭpio, ĕre, ŭi, reptum, v. a. *snatch away* or *forth*
error, ōris, m. *mistake, error, source of mistake*
erumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, v. n. *break out, rush out*
Ĕrȳcīnus, a, um, adj. *of Eryx*, a mountain on the west coast of Sicily
et, conj. *and*
etiam, conj. *also, moreover, even*
Etruscus, a, um, adj. *of Etruria*, a country of Central Italy, now Tuscany: *an Etrurian*
Euander, ri, m, born at Pallanteum in Arcadia. Before the Trojan war he emigrated to Italy, and founded a city which he called Pallanteum
Euandrius, a, um, adj. *of Evander*

Euanthes, ae, m. a Trojan
Eurōpa, ae, f. *Europe*
Eurytides, ae, m. *the son of Eurytus*
evado, ĕre, vāsi, vāsum, v. a. *escape from*
eventus, ūs, m. *issue, result.*
everto, ĕre, ti, versum, v. a. *overthrow*
ex (ē), prep. with abl. *from, out of*
exanimis, e, adj. *lifeless*
excīdium, ii, n. *destruction* (excīdo)
excio, īre, īvi and ii, itum, v. a. *call out, bring out*
excipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. *receive, catch*
excutio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, v. a. *shake out* or *off*
exerceo, ēre, cŭi, cĭtum, v. a. *work at, till, task*
exercitus, ūs, m. *army*
exhaurio, īre, hausi, haustum, v. a. *drain to the bottom, exhaust*
exigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, v. a. *spend, drive, thrust*
exiguus, a, um, adj. *small*
exilium, ii, n. *exile*
exitium, ii, n. *destruction*
exitus, ūs, m. *end of life*
exorsa, orum, n. plur. *beginnings, undertakings*
expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, v. a. *drive out*
expendo, ĕre, di, pensum, v. a. *pay*
expers, ertis, adj. *destitute of* (pars).
expertus, a, um, part. of experior, 'try,' *experienced*
expiro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *breathe forth*
expōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, v. a. *put out, land, disembark, expose to*
expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *take by assault, storm*
exseco, āre, cŭi, ctum, v. a. *cut out*
exsupero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *surmount*
extendo, ĕre, di, tensum and tentum, v. a. *spread far, widen*
externus, a, um, adj. *foreign*
exterreo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *frighten greatly*
extrēmus, a, um, adj. *the last*
exulto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. *leap, spring up, am proud*
exuro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, v. a. *burn up*
exuviae, arum, f. plur. *things put off, spoils*

facies, ei, f. *shape, face*
facio, ĕre, fēci, factum, v. a. and n. *work up, manufacture, bring to pass*
factum, i, n. *deed.*
fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum, v. a. *deceive, surprise*
falsus, a, um, adj. *groundless*
fāma, ae, f. *report, rumour, renown*
fămes, is, f. *hunger*
fatidicus, a, um, adj. *that predicts fate, prophetic*
fatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *weary, buffet*
fātum, i, n. *destiny, fate*
Faunus, i, m. a rustic god

fax, facis, f. *torch, fire-brand*
femur, ŏris and ĭnis, n. *thigh*
ferio, īre, no perf. nor sup. *strike*
fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, v. a. *bring, bear, carry, carry away ; report, say ; endure.* Pass. *am carried*, or reflexive, *carry myself, rush, move*
ferox, ōcis, adj. *spirited, bold, savage*
ferreus, a, um, adj. *of iron, iron*
ferrum, i, n. *iron, sword*
ferus, a, um, adj. *wild, fierce*
fervidus, a, um, adj. *hot, fiery*
fervor, ōris, m. *fury*
fibra, ae, f. in pl. *filaments, the extremities of the liver*
fides, ĕi, f. *credence, fidelity, loyalty*
fidō, ĕre, fisus sum, v. semi-dep. *trust*
fidūcia, ae, f. *trust, confidence*
fidus, a, um, adj. *trusty*
figo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, v. a. *fix, pierce*
figūra, ae, f. *shape, form*
filius, ĭi, m. *son*
filum, i, n. *thread*
findo, ĕre, fĭdi, fissum, v. a. *cleave*
finis, is, m. *end, territory*
fio, fieri, factus sum, v. irregular, *I become, am made*
flāmen, ĭnis, n. *blast, gale*
flamma, ae, f. *flame*
flaveo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. *am yellow*
flecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, v. a. *turn*
fleo, ēre, evi, etum, v. n. *weep*
fluctuo, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. *float, am driven*
fluctus, ūs, m. *wave*
fluito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. intens. *float about*
flumen, ĭnis, n. *stream*
fluo, ĕre, fluxi, fluxum, *flow*
fluxus, part. perf. pass. of fluo : *unstable, weak*
foede, adv. *foully*
foedus, ĕris, n. *treaty, compact*
(**for**) fāri, fātus sum, v. dep. *speak*
forma, ae, f. *form, shape, beauty*
formīdo, īnis, f. *dread*
fornix, ĭcis, m. *arch, vault, grotto*
fors, tis, f. *chance.* **Forte**, abl. *by chance.*
fortasse, adv. *by chance*
forte; see fors
fortis, e, adj. *brave, bold*
fortūna, ae, f. *fortune, good fortune*
fossa, ae, f. *ditch, trench*
fŏvĕo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, v. a. *stir, foment*
fragmen, ĭnis, n. *piece, fragment*
frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *break*
frater, ris, m. *brother*
fraus, dis, f. *harm, deceit*
fremo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. n. *murmur, roar*
frenum, i, n. *bit, bridle*
frequens, entis, adj. *assembled in a crowd, numerous*

fretum, i, n. *strait*, *sea*
frigidus, a, um, adj. *cold*
frons, dis, f. *leaf*
frons, tis, f. *forehead*, *brow*
frustra, adv. *in vain*
fuat (=sit), 3rd pers. sing. of fuam, old pres. subj. of sum
fuga, ae, f. *flight*, *escape*
fugax, ācis, adj. *fleeing*, *coward*
fugio, ĕre, fugi, fugĭtum, v. n. and a. *flee*, *fly*
fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *put to flight*
fulgeo, ĕre, fulsi, no sup., v. n. *glitter*, *gleam*
fulmen, ĭnis, n. *thunder-bolt*
fulvus, a, um, adj. *tawny*, *swarthy*, *yellow*
fumo, āre, no perf. nor sup., *smoke*
fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. *pour*, *spread out*
fundus, i, m. *bottom*
funis, is, m. *rope*
funus, ĕris, n. *a dead body*, *death*
furiae, arum, f. plur. *madness*, *rage*
furo, ĕre, ŭi, no sup., v. n. *rage*
furor, ōris, m. *rage*, *passion*
furtum, i, n. *theft*, *stratagem*, *artifice*, *deceit*

galea, ae, f. *helmet*
gaudeo, ēre, găvīsus sum, v. n. semi-dep. *rejoice*
gaudium, ĭi, n. *joy*, *delight*
geminus, a, um, adj. *twin-born*, *twin*
gemitus, ūs, m. *groaning*, *groan*
gemma, ae, f. *jewel*
generosus, a, um, adj. *high-born ; rich in*
genetrīx, rīcis, f. *mother*
genitor, ōris, m. *father*
gens, tis, f. *clan*, *race*, *nation*, *offspring*
genu, ūs, n. *knee*
genus, ĕris, n. *birth*, *descent*
germanus, a, um, adj. *brother*, *sister*
gigno, ĕre, genŭi, gĕnĭtum, v. a. *bring forth*, *produce*, *beget*
gladius, ĭi, m. *sword*
glaucus, a, um, adj. *grey*, *bluish-green*
globus, i, m. *close body*
gloria, ae, f. *glory*, *renown*, *fame*
gnatus : see natus
gōrȳtos, i, m. *a quiver*
gradior, di, gressus sum, v. dep. *step*, *walk*
Gradivus, i, m. a name of Mars
Graius, a, um, adj. *Greek*
grando, ĭnis, f. *hail*
gratus, a, um, adj. *dear*, *pleasing*
gravidus, a, um, adj. *heavy with*, *teeming with*
gravis, e, adj. *heavy*, *massive*, *hard*, *violent*
Graviscae, ārum, f. plur. a town of Etruria
graviter, adv. *heavily*
gravor, ari, atus sum, v. dep. *grudge*, *am loth*
gremium, ĭi, n. *bosom*
gressus, ūs, m. *step*
grus, ŭis, f. *crane*
gurges, ĭtis, m. *whirlpool*, *deep pool*

guttur, ŭris, n. *throat*
Gyas, ae, m. a Latin
gyrus, i, m. *circle*

habena, ae, f., in plur. *the reins*
habeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *have, hold, keep*
hac, adv. *this way*
hactenus, adv. *up to this, thus much*
Haemonīdes, ae, m. a Latin
haereo, ēre, haesi, haesum, v. n. *am fixed, stick, cling, cleave to*
Halaesus, i, m. follower of Turnus
harundineus, a, um, adj. *reedy* (harundo)
harundo, ĭnis, f. *reed*
hasta, ae, f. *spear*
hastile, is, n. *spear*
haud, adv. *not*
haurio, īre, hausi, haustum, v. a. *drink in, tear open*
Hebrus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas
Helicon, ōnis, m. a mountain of Boeotia
Hercules, is, m. a hero of gigantic strength, son of Juppiter and Alcmēna, celebrated on account of the twelve labours imposed on him by Eurystheus, king of Mycēnae, whom he was forced by the fates to serve for twelve years
heros, ōis, m. *a hero*
heu, interj. *alas!*
hic, haec, hoc, pron. dem. *this.* **Hi...illi**, *these...those*
hic, adv. *at this point, here, hereupon*
Hicetaonius, a, um, adj. *of Hicetaon, son of Hicetaon*
hiemps, is, f. *storm*
hinc, adv. *hence, on this side, next*
hio, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *open the mouth*
hirsutus, a, um, adj. *rough, shaggy*
Hisbo, ōnis, m. a Latin
hispidus, a, um, adj. *shaggy, hairy*
hodie, adv. *to-day*
homo, ĭnis, c. *human being, man*
honestus, a, um, adj. *noble, beautiful*
honor, ōris, m. *honour*
honos=honor
horreo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. and a. *bristle, dread*
horridus, a, um, adj. *rough, shaggy*
hortor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *urge, advise*
hospitium, ii, n. *hospitality*
hostilis, e, adj. *of an enemy, hostile*
hostis, is, c. *enemy*
huc, adv. *hither*
hūmanus, a, um, adj. *belonging to man, human*
humo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *bury*
humus, i, f. *ground.* **humi**, *on* or *in the ground*
Hydaspes, is, m. a Trojan
hymenaeus, i, m. *marriage*

ictus, ūs, m, *stroke*
Ida, ae, f. a mountain of Phrygia, near Troy

Idaeus, a, um, adj. *of Ida*
Idalia, another form of Idalium
Idalium, ii, n. a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus
Idas, ae, m. a Thracian
idcirco, adv. *on that account*
idem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pron. dem. *the same*
ignarus, a, um, adj. *ignorant, not knowing*, i.e. *wondering*
Ignipotens, entis, adj. *powerful over fire;* an epithet of Vulcan
ignis, is, m. *fire*
ignōtus, a, um, adj. *unknown*
ilia, n. pl. *the groin*
Iliacus, a, um, adj. *of Ilium*, a name of Troy; *Trojan*
ille, illa, illud, pron. dem. *that, that person, he*
illuc, adv. *thither*
Ilus, i, m. a Rutulian
Ilva, ae, f. now Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea
imago, ĭnis, f. *sight, phantom, the thought*
Imāon, onis, m. a follower of Turnus
Imbrasides, ae, m. *son of Imbrasus*
immanis, e, adj. *huge*
immineo, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. *overhang, threaten*
immisceo, ēre, miscui, mistum, v. a. *intermingle, join, mix*
immitto, ĕre, misi, missum, v. a. *let loose, hurl against*
immolo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *sacrifice, slaughter*
immotus, a, um, adj. *unmoved*
impedio, īre, īvi or ii, ītum, v. a. *obstruct, hamper*
impello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, v. a. *drive on, urge*
imperium, ii, n. *dominion, empire*
impleo, ēre, plēvi, plētum, v. a. *fill*
implico, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *entangle*
imus, a, um, superl. adj. *lowest, deep down, very deep*
in, prep. with abl. and acc. with abl. *in, on, upon*. With acc. *into, on to, towards, against, for*
inanis, e, adj. *empty, vain, idle*
incautus, a, um, *off one's guard, unawares*
incedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. n. *advance*
incendium, ii, n, *burning, fire*
incendo, ĕre, di, sum, v. a. *set on fire*
incesto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *defile*
incido, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, v. n. *alight*
incipio, ĕre, cepi, ceptum, v. a. *begin*
includo, ĕre, clusi, clusum, v. a. *shut in, enclose*
incolumis, e, adj. *safe*
increpito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. and n. intens. *upbraid*
increpo, āre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *upbraid, chide*
incumbo, ĕre, cubŭi, no sup. v. n. *lean upon, lie upon, ply*
inde, adv. *from that place, thence, after this, next*

indignus, a, um, adj. *unworthy, intolerable, shameful*
indiscretus, a, um, adj. *undistinguished, undistinguishable*
indŏles, is, f. *natural qualities, nature*
indulgeo, ēre, si, dultum, *indulge, gratify*
induo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, v. a. *put on, thrust one's self through with, array*
inermis, e, adj. *unarmed*
inermus = inermis
iners, ertis, adj. *empty, idle, helpless*
inexhaustus, a, um, adj. *unexhausted*
infandus, a, um, adj. *unspeakable*
infectus, a, um, adj. *unwrought, unfinished*
infelix, īcis, adj. *unhappy*
infensus, a, um, adj. *hostile*
inferiae, arum, f. plur. things pertaining to the inferi, *offerings to the dead*
infero, ferre, tŭli, illātum, v. a. *bring to, into, against; betake one's self, proceed, lead on*
infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile*
infit, v. defective, *begins to speak*
infligo, ĕre, flixi, flictum, v. a. *dash on*
infremo, ĕre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *snort*
infrendo, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. *gnash*
infrenis, e, adj. *unbridled*
infringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, v. a. *break*
infula, ae, f. *fillet*
ingemo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, v. n. *groan*
ingens, tis, adj. *huge, great, mighty*
inglorius, a, um, adj. *without glory, inglorious*
ingratus, a, um, adj. *unthankful*
ingredior, di, gressus sum, v. dep. with abl. *enter*
inguen, ĭnis, n. *groin*
inhaereo, ēre, haesi, haesum, v. n. *cling to*
inhorreo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. and a. *cause to bristle up*
inicio, ĕre, iēci, iectum, v. a. *cast on, lay on*
inimicus, a, um, adj. *unfriendly, hostile*
iniquus, a, um, adj. *uneven, unkindly, hostile*
inligo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. *entangle, fetter*
inm- : see imm-
inno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *swim upon*
innocuus, a, um, adj. *unharmed*
inoffensus, a, um, adj. (pass. part.) *with no hindrance, unimpeded, not struck upon*
inpar, parĭs, adj. *unequal*
inpastus, a, um, adj. *unfed, hungry*
inpavidus, a, um, adj. *fearless*
inperditus, a, um, adj. *not destroyed*

inperterritus, a, um, adj. *undaunted*
inploro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *invoke*, *beseech*
inpono, ĕre, posŭi, posĭtum, v. a. *place upon*
inprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, v. a. *press upon*, *emboss*
inprobus, a, um, adj. *insatiate*
inquam, v. defective, *I say*
inreparabilis, e, adj. *irretrievable*
inrigo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *water*
inrīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *exasperate*
inruo, ĕre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *rush on*
insania, ae, f. *madness*, *frenzy*
inscius, a, um, adj. *not knowing*, *ignorant*
insidiae, arum, f. plur. *ambush*, *treachery*
insido, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, v. n. *settle upon*, *cling to*
insignis, e, adj. *distinguished*, *conspicuous;* as subst. in neut. *emblem*, plur. *accoutrements*
insons, tis, adj. *guiltless*
instauro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *renew*
insto, āre, no perf. nor sup. *stand upon*, *press upon*, *assault*, *assail*, *threaten*, *press on*
insuetus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed*
insula, ae, f. *island*
insulto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *leap upon*, *am insolent*, *taunt*
intactus, a, um, adj. *untouched*, *unharmed*
intempestus, a, um, adj. *unhealthy*
intemptatus, a, um, adj. *untried*
intepeo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *am warm*
inter, prep. with acc. *between*, *among*, *amidst*, *in the midst of*
intercipio, ĕre, cepi, ceptum, v. a. *take what is intended for another*, *intercept*
interea, adv. *meanwhile*
interimo, ĕre, emi, emptum, v. a. *kill*
interpres, ĕtis, c. *go-between*, *agent*, *interpreter*
intexo, ĕre, ŭi, textum, v. a. *weave into*, *form by weaving*
intorqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, v. a. *hurl*, *fling*
intra, prep. with acc. *within*
inultus, a, um, adj. *unavenged*
inundo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *flood*
inutilis, e, adj. *unserviceable*
invado, ĕre, vāsi, vāsum, v. n. *attack*
invenio, īre, vēni, ventum, v. a. *find*
invictus, a, um, adj. *unconquered*, *unconquerable*
invidia, ae, f. *unpopularity*, *ill-will*
invitūs, a, um, adj. *unwilling*
ipse, a, um, pron. *self*, *very*, *himself*
ira, ae, f. *anger*, *passion*, *object of anger*

irascor, asci, atus sum, v. dep. *am wrathful*, *show fury*

Iris, idis, f. daughter of Thaumas and Electra, messenger of the gods

is, ĕa, ĭd, pron. *this*, *that*, *he*

Ismara, orum, n. plur. the country round the city Ismara, in Thrace

Ismarus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas

iste, a, ud, pron. *this*, *that near me*

istic, adv. *in this place*, *here*

ita, adv. *thus*

Itali, orum, pl. *the Italians*

Italia, ae, f. *Italy*

iter, tĭnĕris, n. *way*, *road*

iterum, adv. *a second time*

Iūlus, i, m. another name for Ascanius, the son of Aeneas

iaceo, ēre, ŭi, itum, v. n. *lie*, *lie low*

iacio, ĕre, iēci, iactum, v. a. *throw*, *hurl*

iacto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens.: *toss about*, *hurl*, *hurl forth*

iaculum, i, n. *javelin*, *dart*

iam, adv. *now*, *already*

iuba, ae, f. *the horse-hair crest of a helmet*

iubeo, ēre, iussi, iussum, v. a. *order*, *command*

iugalis, e, adj. *nuptial* (iugum, 'bond of matrimony')

iugulum, i, n. *throat*

iugum, i, n. *yoke*, *pair of horses yoked*, *team*

iungo, ĕre, iunxi, iunctum, v. a. *join*

Iuno, ōnis, f. wife of Juppiter and queen of heaven

Iuppiter, Iovis, m. the greatest of the gods, the god of the clear sky. (= Diupater: gen. = Diovis of Ζεύς, Διός, ΔιϜος)

iurgium, ĭi, n. *dispute*, *reproach*

iussum, i, n. *order*, *command*

iustus, a, um, adj. *just*, *right*, *proper*, *merited*, *rightful*

iuvenis, is, adj. c. a man of military age between seventeen and forty-five, *a warrior*, *youth*

iuventus, tutis, f. *the youth*

iuvo, āre, iuvi, iūtum, v. a. and n. act. *help*, *aid*; neut. *benefit*

Karthago, inis, f. *Carthage*, a city in the north of Africa

lăbo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *totter*, *am unsteady*

lăbor, ōris, m. *labour*, *toil*, *suffering*

lābor, bi, lapsus sum, v. dep. *fall*, *glide on*

lăcertus, i, m. *arm*.

lăcesso, ĕre, īvi and ĭi, itum, v. a. *provoke*, *call forth* from the scabbard

lacrima, ae, f. *tear* (δάκρυον)

lacteus, a, um, adj. *milk-white*

Lādon, ōnis, m. an Arcadian

laetor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. n. *rejoice*

laetus, a, um, adj. *joyful*

laevus, a, um, adj. *left*, *unlucky*, *unpropitious*; subst. laeva, ae, f. *the left-hand*
Lăgus, i, m. a Rutulian
lambo, ĕre, i, ĭtum, v. a. *lick*
langueo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. *am weak*
lanūgo, ĭnis, f. *down*
lapsus, ūs, m. *slip*, *fall*
largior, īri, ītus sum, v. dep. *grant freely*
largus, a, um, adj. *abundant*
Lārīdes, ae, m. a Rutulian
Lătăgus, i, a follower of Aeneas
late, adv. *widely afar*
latebra, ae, f. *lurking-place*
lateo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. *lurk*, *lie hid*
Latīni, orum, m. *the Latins*
Latinus, i, m. king of Latium
Latīnus, a, um, adj. *of* or *belonging to Latium*
Lătium, ĭi, n. the country in Italy where Rome was
lātus, a, um, adj. *broad*
lătus, ĕris, n. *side*
laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *praise*
Laurens, ntis, adj. = Laurentius
Laurentius, a, um, *of* or *belonging to Laurentum*
laus, dis, f. *praise*, *fame*, *noble deed*, *exploit*
Lausus, i, m. son of Mezentius
lăvo, āre and ĕre, lavāvi and lāvi, lavātum and lautum and lōtum, v. a. *wash*, *bathe*
legio, ōnis, f. *troops*, *army*
lego, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, v. a. *collect*, *gather together*, *choose*, *select*
leo, ōnis, m. *lion*
lētifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *death-bringing*, *deadly*
lētum, i, n. *death*
lĕvis, e, adj. *light*
lĕvo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *ease*, *relieve*
līber, era, erum, adj. *free*
lībro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *balance*, *poise*
licet, ēre, ŭit or licitum est, v. impers. *it is lawful*
Lĭchas, ae, m. a Latin
Lĭger, eris, m. a Latin
Lĭgŭres, um, m. plur. *Ligurians*, a people in the North of Italy now called Piedmont
līmen, ĭnis, n. *threshold*
līmes, ĭtis, m. *path*, *passage*
līneus, a, um, adj. *made of flax* or *linen* (linum)
lingua, ae, f. *tongue*
linquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, v. a. *leave*
lĭquĭdus, a, um, adj. *clear*
litus, ŏris, n. *shore*
loco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *place*
locus, i, m. (plur. loci and loca) *place*
longē, adv. *far off from*, *afar*
longus, a, um, adj. *long*
loquor, qui, cutus sum, v. dep. *speak*
lōrīca, ae, f. *corslet*
Lucagus, i, m. a Latin
Lucas, ae, m. a Rutulian
luceo, ēre, luxi, no sup., v. n. *shine*, *am brilliant*

luctus, ūs, m. *grief*, *agony*
ludo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. *make sport of*, *mock*
lugubris, e, adj. *mournful*, *gloomy*
lumen, ĭnis, n. *light*, *eye*
luo, ĕre, lŭi, lŭĭtum and lūtūm, v. a. *atone for*, *expiate*
lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *encircle*
lux, lūcis, f. *light*, *day-light*
Lycāonius, a, um, adj. *son of Lycaon*
Lycia, ae, f. a mountainous district in Asia Minor
Lycius, a, um, adj. *of Lycia*, *Lycian*
Lȳdius, a, um, adj. *of Lydia*, *Lydian*
lympha, ae, f. *water*
Lyrnesius, a, um, adj. *of Lyrnesus*, a town of Troas in Asia Minor

macto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *sacrifice*, *slay*
maculo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *bring a spot upon*, *dishonour*
Maeon, ŏnis, m. a Rutulian
Maeonius, a, um, adj. *Lydian* (Maeonia, a district of Lydia)
maereo, ēre, no perf. nor sup., v. n. *am sad*, *mourn*
maestus, a, um, adj. *sad*, *mournful*
mage: see magis
magis (old form mage), comp. adv. *more*
magnanimus, a, um, adj. *great-souled*, *high-spirited*
magnus, a, um, *great*, *huge*, *vast*, *loud*
Magus, i, m. a Latin
mala, ae, f. in plur. *the cheeks*
mālo, malle, malŭi, v. a. *prefer*
mălum, i, n. *misfortune*
malus, a, um, adj. *evil*
mandātum, i, n. *charge*, *command*
măneo, ēre, si, sum, v. n. and a., neut. *remain*, act. *await*
mānes, ium, m. plur. *spirits of the dead*
Manto, ūs, f. an Italian nymph
Mantua, ae, f. a city of Northern Italy on the Mincius. Virgil's birth-place, Andes, was near Mantua
mănus, ūs, f. *hand*, *band*, *company*
mare, is, n. *sea*
marmor, ŏris, n. *the gleaming thing*, *sea*
Mars, tis, m. *god of war*, *war*
Marsi, orum, m. a people of Latium
Massicus, i, m. an Etrurian chief
mater, tris, f. *mother*
matūrus, a, um, adj. *full*
Mavors, tis, m. name for Mars
meditor, āri, atus sum, v. dep. *practice*, *prepare for*
medius, a, um, adj. *middle*, *midst*
Melampus, ŏdis, m. father of Gyas
membrum, i, n. *limb*
memor, ŏris, adj. *mindful*
memorandus, a, um, adj. *worthy of record*
memoro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *mention*, *tell*, *say*

Menestheus, ei and eos, m. a Trojan
mens, tis, f. *mind*, *feeling*, *sense*
mensa, ae, f. *table*
mentum, i, n. *chin*
mereo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. and **mereor**, ēri, ĭtus sum, v. dep. *deserve*, *merit*
mergo, ĕre, si, sum, v. a. *plunge*
Messapus, i, m. a warrior who fought on the side of Turnus
meta, ae, f. *turning-point*, *goal*
metallum, i, n. *mine*
meto, ĕre, messŭi, messum, v. a. *mow*, *cut down*
metuo, ĕre, ui, utum, v. a. and n. *fear*
metus, ūs, m. *fear*
meus, a, um, pron. *my*, *mine*
Mezentius, ii, m. a despot in Etruria, and father of Lausus. He had been exiled on account of his tyranny, and had joined Turnus
mico, āre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *sparkle*, *glitter*, *quiver*
mille, num. adj. indecl. *thousand*
Mimas, antis, a Trojan
minae, arum, f. plur. *threats*
minax, ācis, adj. *threatening*
Mincius, ĭi, m. a river flowing by Mantua
Minio, ōnis, m. a river of Etruria
ministro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *attend to*
mĭnor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. n. and a. *threaten*
mĭnor, comparative of **parvus**
minus, comp. adv. *less*
mīrābilis, e, adj. *wonderful*
mīror, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *wonder at*
mīrus, a, um, adj. *wonderful*
misceo, ēre, ui, mistum and mixtum, v. a. *mingle*, *mix*, *join*, *throw into confusion*
miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *wretched*
misereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, v. dep. *compassionate*
miseror, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *pity*
missilis, e, adj. *that may be hurled*, *to be hurled*
mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, v. a. *send*, *cast*, *hurl*
Mnestheus, ĕi and ĕos, m. a Trojan
mŏdus, i, m. *measure*, *moderation*, *manner*
moenia, ium, n. plur. *walls*, *fortifications*
moles, is, f. *mass*, *bulk*
molior, īri, ītus sum, v. dep. a. *use effort*, *wield*, *force* (moles)
mollis, e, adj. *soft*, *pliant*
moneo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *warn*.
monitum, i, n. *counsel*, *advice*, *prediction*
monitus, ūs, m. *exhortation*, *rebuke*
mons, tis, m. *mountain*
monstrum, i, n. *marvel*
mora, ae, f. *delay*, *obstacle*
morbus, i, m. *disease*
moribundus, a, um, adj. *dying*

morior, i, tuus sum, v. dep. n. *die*
moror, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *delay*.
mors, tis, f. *death*
morsus, ūs, m. *bite*
mortalis, e, adj. *mortal;* as subst. *a mortal*
mos, ōris, m. *custom, manner*
moveo, ēre, vi, mōtum, v. a. *move, revolve, stir up, rouse up*
mox, adv. *soon*
mucro, ōnis, m. *point of a sword*
multus, a, um, adj. *much many*
murmur, ŭris, n. *murmur*
murmuro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *murmur*
murus (old form **moerus**), i, m. *wall*
Musa, ae, f. *a Muse*; one of the nine goddesses of the liberal arts, music and poetry; *song*
muto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. *change*
mutuus, a, um, adj. *interchanged, mutual, reciprocal*

nam, namque, conj. *for*
nascor, i, natus sum, v. dep. *am born, rise*
natura, ae, f. *nature, character*
nātus, i, m. (gnatus) *son*
nauta, ae, m. *sailor*
navis, is, f. *ship*
nē, adv. and conj. *no, not;* in prohibitions *do not*
-nĕ, enclitic and interrogative suffix, which marks a question: in direct questions not translated: in indirect questions, *whether*
Nealces, is, m. a Trojan
nec: see neque
nec non: see neque
nefandus, a, um, adj., *unutterable, impious*
nĕfas, n. indecl. *crime*
nego, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *deny*
nĕo, ēre, nēvi, nētum, v. a. *spin, embroider*
nĕpos, ōtis, m. *grandson*
Neptunius, a, um, adj. *of Neptune, Neptune's*
neque, (**nec**), conj. *nor*. **nec non**, *nor not*, i.e. *and also*
nequīquam, adv. *in vain*
Nēreus, ĕi and ĕos, m. a sea-god
nervus, i, m. *sinew, string, bow-string*
nescius, a, um, adj. *ignorant of*
neu, (**neve**), conj. *and not, nor*
ni, conj. *if not, unless*
nihil and **nil**, n. indecl. *nothing*
nimbus, i, m. *cloud, mist*
Niphaeus, i, m, a Rutulian
nitor, ti, nisus and nixus sum, v. dep. *lean upon*
no, āre, āvi, no sup. v. n. *swim*
noctivagus, a, um, adj. *night-wandering*
nodus, i, m. *knot, hindrance*
nomen, ĭnis, n. *name*
non, adv. *not*
nonne, interrog. particle, *is not?*

nos, nostrum or nostri, plur. of ego
noster, ra, rum, pron. *our*. For **meus**, *my*
Nŏtus, i, m, south wind (Νότος)
nōtus, a, um, *known*. Part. perf. pass. of **nosco**
noverca, ae, f. *step-mother*
novus, a, um, adj. *new*, *fresh*
nox, noctis, f. *night*
nubes, is, f. *cloud*
nubila, orum, n. plur. *clouds*
nullus, a, um, adj. *none*, *no*
num, in direct questions, expects answer no, *surely not;* in indirect questions, *whether*
Numa, ae, m. a Rutulian
numen, ĭnis, n. *nod*, *divine will*, *deity*, *divine power*
numerus, i, m. *number*
Numitor, ōris, m. a Rutulian
numquam, adv. *never*
nunc, adv. *now*
nusquam, adv. *nowhere*
nympha, ae, f. *nymph*

O! interj. *O!* not elided before a vowel
ob, prep. with acc. *on account of*
obduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *draw over*, *cover*
obeo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. a. irreg. *go round*, *surround*, *survey*. With **mortem**, *meet one's death*
obex, ĭcis, c. *barrier*
obicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. *expose to*
obliviscor, i, litus sum, v. dep. a. *forget*
obnitor, ti, nisus or nixus sum, v. dep. *lean against*, *struggle*
oborior, iri, ortus sum, v. dep. *rise*, *spring up*
obruo, ĕre, rui, rŭtum, v. a. *overwhelm*
obsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, v. a. *besiege*
obsidio, ōnis, f. *siege*
obsto, are, stĭti, stātum, v. n. *hurt*, *harm*
obtendo, ĕre, di, tum, v. a. *stretch before*, *extend*
obtestor, āri, tatus sum, v. dep. *entreat*, *implore*
obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *slaughter*
obvius, a, um, adj. *in the path*, *meeting*, *opposite* (via)
occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, v. n. *fall*, *perish*
occīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. *kill*
occŭbo, āre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. *rest*
occumbo, ĕre, cubŭi, cubĭtum, v. n. *lie down*, *fall*
occupo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *fall upon*, *surprise*, *attack*
occurro, ĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum, v. n. *go to meet*, *meet*
ocior, ius, comp. adj. *swifter*
ocius, comp. adv. *more swiftly*
Ocnus, i, m. the founder of Mantua; an ally of Aeneas
oculus, i, m. *eye*
ōdi, isse, v. defect. *hate*
ŏdium, ĭi, n. *hatred*, *hate*

offero, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum, v. a. *bring towards.* With personal pronoun in reflexive force, *meet*

olim, adv. *some day* (for ollim, from ollus = ille)

olli, old form of *illi*, dat. sing. of ille

olorīnus, a, um, adj. *of a swan, swan's*

Olympus, i, m. a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the gods; *heaven* (Ὄλυμπος)

omen, ĭnis, n. *omen*

omnipotens, tis, adj. *all-powerful, all-mighty*

omnis, e, adj. *all*

onero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *load with, load*

onus, ĕris, n. *burden*

opācus, a, um, adj. *dark*

opīmus, a, um, adj. *rich*

opperior, īri, perītus and pertus sum, v. dep. *wait for*

oppono, ĕre, posŭi, posĭtum, v. a. *station opposite, oppose*

ops, is, f. *means, resources, help, forces*

opto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *wish for, pray for*

opus, ĕris, n. *work, deed*

ōra, ae, f. *edge, rim, coast, country*

orbis, is, m. *circle, disk*

Oricius, a, um, adj. *of Oricum,* a sea-port in Epirus

orīgo, ĭnis, f. *descent, origin, source*

Orion, ŏnis and ōnis, m. a mighty hunter, who was changed into a constellation, whose rising and setting is attended by storms (Ὠρίων)

orno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *equip*

ornus, i, f. *mountain-ash*

ōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. and n. *beg, ask for, entreat, plead*

Orodes, is, m. a Trojan

orsa, orum, n. plur. *beginnings*

Orses, ae, m. a Trojan

os, ōris, n. *mouth, face*

os, ossis, n. *bone*

Osinius, ĭi, m. an Etrurian

ostrum, i, n. *purple*

ovo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *exult, triumph*

pacisco (and **paciscor**, dep.), ĕre and ci, tum, v. a. *covenant, stipulate*

Pactōlus, i, m. a river of Lydia, said to bring down golden sands

pactus, a, um, part. perf. pass. of pacisco, *betrothed*

paean, ānis, m. *song of triumph*

Pallas, antis, m. son of Evander

palleo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. *am pale*

pallidus, a, um, adj. *pale*

palma, ae, f. *palm of the hand, hand*

Palmus, i, m. a follower of Aeneas

pālor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *wander, am scattered*

pălūs, ūdis, f. *marsh*

pando, ĕre, di, pansum and passum, v. a. *open*

pango, ĕre, pepĭgi, pactum, v. a. *covenant, contract, plight*

Paphus and **Paphos**, i, f. a city of Cyprus, where was a celebrated temple of Venus

par, păris, adj. *equal, like*

Parca, ae, f. one of the three goddesses of fate. Plur. *The Fates*

parco, ĕre, peperci (less often parsi), parcĭtum or parsum, v. n. and a. *spare*

parens, ntis, c. *parent*

pāreo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. n. *obey*

Paris, ĭdis, m. a son of Priam, king of Troy. His abduction of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, caused the Trojan war

pariter, adv. *equally, in like manner, alike, side by side*

parma, ae, f. *small round shield, target*

paro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *make* or *get ready, prepare*

pars, tis, f. *part, piece, direction*

Parthenius, ĭi, m. a Trojan

partim, adv. *partly*

parvus, a, um, adj. *small, little*

pasco, ĕre, pāvi, pastum, v. a. *feed*

pastor, ōris, m. *shepherd*

păter, ris, m. *father, ancestor*

paternus, a, um, adj. *of a father*

patior, pati, passus sum, v. dep. *suffer, endure, allow*

patria, ae f. *fatherland, country*

patrius, a, um, adj. *of a father*

paucus, a, um, adj. *small, few*

pax, pacis, f. *peace*

peccatum, i, n. *fault, transgression*

pectus, ŏris, n. *breast, heart*

pĕcus, udis, f. *cattle*

pedes, ĭtis, m. *on foot*

pedester, ris, re, adj. *on foot.*

pelagus, i, n. *the open sea* (πέλαγος)

pellis, is, f. *skin, hide*

pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, v. a. *drive away, rout*

pendeo, ēre, pependi, no sup. v. n. *hang*

penetrabilis, e, adj. *penetrating*

penitus, adv. *deeply, far within*

per, prep. with acc. *through, across, by, over*

peragro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *traverse, range*

perdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. *destroy*

pereo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. *perish, die*

perfero, ferre, tŭli, latum, v. a. *keep up to the end, hold on, endure*

perfidus, a, um, adj. *faithless*

perfŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *penetrate*

perfringo, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *break through*

perfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, v. a. *wet, moisten*

Pergama, orum, n. plur. the citadel of Troy.

periculum (periclum), i, n. *danger*

perimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. *kill*
permisceo, ēre, miscŭi, mistum and mixtum, v. a. *mingle together, mix*
persequor, sĕqui, secūtus sum, v. dep. *follow up, hunt down*
perstringo, ĕre, nxi, nctum, v. a. *graze*
perterreo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *frighten*
pervenio, īre, vēni, ventum, v. n. *reach*
pes, pedis, m. *foot*
pestis, is, f. *ruin, pest, bane*
peto, ĕre, īvi or ĭi, ītum, v. a. *seek, assail*
Phaethon, ontis, m. a son of Apollo, who got leave from his father to drive the Sun's chariot, and, being unable to manage the horses, came too near the earth and nearly set it on fire. So Juppiter killed him with lightning, and he fell into the river Eridănus or Padus, the Po in Northern Italy
Pharus, i, m. a Latin
Pheres, ētis, m. an Arcadian
Phoebe, es, f. the Moon-goddess
Phoebus, i, m. a name of Apollo
Phorcus, i, m. a Latin
Phryges, um, m. plur. *the Phrygians, the Trojans*
Phrygia, ae, f. the country of the Phrygians in Asia Minor
Phrygius, a, um, adj. *of the Phrygians*
pietas, tatis, f. *filial affection, love*
Pilumnus, i, m. a rustic Latin deity, ancestor of Turnus
pinguis, e, adj. *fat, rich*
pinifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *pine-bearing*
pinna, ae, f. *feather, plume*
pinus, ūs, f. *fir, pine*
Pīsae, ārum, f. plur. a city of Etruria, now Pisa
piscis, is, m. *fish*
pius, a, um, adj. *affectionate, dutiful, good*
pix, pĭcis, f. *pitch*
placeo, ēre, ŭi and placĭtus sum, ĭtum, v. n. *am willed, or determined, please*
placidus, a, um, adj. *calm*
plăga, ae, f. *blow*
plūma, ae, f. *feather, plumage*
pluo, ĕre, plŭi or plūvi, v. n. *rain*
plus, neut. comparative of multus
poena, ae, f. *punishment, penalty*
pondus, ĕris, n. *weight, mass*
pōnĕ, adv. *behind*
pono, ĕre, posŭi, posĭtum, v. a. *place, lay aside, ordain;* n. *fall, abate*
pons, tis, m. *bridge, gangway*
pontus, i, m. *sea* (*πόντος*)
poples, ĭtis, m. *the ham of the knee*
populeus, a, um, adj. *of a poplar*
Populonia, ae, f. a town of Etruria
populus, i, m. *people, township, community*
porta, ae, f. *gate*
porto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *carry, bring*

posco, ĕre, poposci, no sup., v. a. *demand*
possum, posse, potui, v. *am able, can*
post, prep. with acc. *after*
postquam, conj. *after that, when*
potentia, ae, f. *power*
potestas, ātis, f. *power*
potior, īri, ītus sum, v. dep. *get possession of*
potius, comp. adv. *rather*
praebeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *give, provide*
praeceps, cipĭtis, adj. *headlong* (prae, caput)
praecipio, ĕre, cepi, ceptum, v. a. *seize beforehand* or *first*
praecipito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *fall headlong, fall violently*
praeclarus, a, um, adj. *splendid*
praecordia, orum, n. plur. *the things before the heart, the diaphragm, heart*
praeda, ae, f. *booty, spoil*
praedo, ōnis, m. *robber*
praedurus, a, um, adj. *very strong*
praefero, ferri, tŭli, latŭm, v. a. *bear before, exhibit*
praefīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixŭm, v. a. *fix before* or *in front of*
praegnans, antis, adj. *with child, pregnant*
praesāgus, a, um, adj. *foreboding*
praesens, entis, *present*
praeter, adv. and prep. *past*
praeterea, adv. *besides*
prātum, i, n. *meadow*
precem, defective noun, no nom. and gen. sing. f. *prayer*
precor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. a. and n. *beseech, pray*
premo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, v. a. *press, form by pressing, press hard, suppress, oppress, quiet*
primaevus, a, um, adj. *youthful*
primus, a, um, superl. adj. *first, chief*
princeps, cĭpis, adj. *first, foremost*
principium, ĭi, n. *beginning*
prior, us, comp. adj. *former, first*
pristinus, a, um, adj. *former, previous*
pristis, is, f. a sea-monster, probably the saw-fish
prius, comp. adv. *before*
pro, prep. with abl. *for, instead of*
procēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. n. *advance*
procer, ĕris, m. *chief, noble*
procul, adv. *far off from, afar*
prodeo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. *go forwards, jut out*
prodo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. *make known, disclose, betray*
proelium, ĭi, n. *battle*
prŏfŭgus, a, um, adj. *exiled, fleeing from one's country*
progenies, ēi, f. *offspring*
proicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. *throw forwards*
proles, is, f. *offspring*
promitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, v. a. *promise*
promoveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. *move forwards*

prōnus, a, um, adj. *leaning forwards*
propexus, a, um, adj. *combed forwards, hanging down*
propinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *bring near*
propius, comp. adv. *nearer* (prope)
prora, ae, f. *prow of a ship* (πρώρα)
prorumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, v. n. *burst forth*
prospecto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. intens. *watch for, await*
protego, ĕre, texi, tectum, v. a. *cover, protect*
protĭnus, adv. *forthwith*
proturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *drive forwards* or *off*
provolvo, ĕre, volvi, volūtum, v. a. *roll forwards*
proximus, a, um, superl. adj. *nearest, next*
pudor, ōris, m. *shame*
puer, ĕri, m. *boy*
pugna, ae, f. *fight*
pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. *beautiful*
pulmo, ōnis, m. *lung*
pulso, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *strike*
pulvis, ĕris, m. *dust*
puppis, is, f. *stern of a ship, ship*
purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple, crimson*
puto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *think*
Pyrgi, ōrum, m. plur. a town of Etruria (Πύργοι, 'Towers')

qua, adv. *where*
quadriiugis, e, adj. *four yoked together*
quadrūpes, pedis, adj. *having four feet, a four-footed animal*
quaero, ĕre, quaesīvi, quaesītum, *seek, search for, ask about*
quālis, e, adj. *such as, as*
quam, adv. *as*
quamquam, conj. *although*
quando, adv. and conj. *at some time, at length, since*
quandŏquidem, adv. *since indeed, seeing that*
quantus, a, um, adj. *as much as*
quartus, a, um, adj. *fourth*
quaterni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. plur. *four each*
quatio, ĕre, no perf. quassum, *shake*
quattuor, num. adj. indecl. *four*
-que, enclitic conj. *and.* **que** ... **que**, *both* ... *and*
queo, ire, ivi and ii, ĭtum, v. n. *am able*
quercus, ūs, f. *oak*
querella, ae, f. *complaint*
qui, quae, quod, pron. *who, which, what*
quianam, conj. *wherefore?*
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron. *whoever, whatsoever*
quidem, adv. *indeed*
quies, ētis, f. *rest*
quiesco, escĕre, ēvi, ētum, v. n. *rest*
quietus, a, um, adj. *quiet, peaceful*
quin, conj. *but that;* to corroborate, *even, nay more*
quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. *five hundred*

quinquaginta, num. adj. indecl. *fifty*
quinque, num. adj. indecl. *five*
quĭs, quid, pron. interrog. *who? what?* neut. **quid**, *why?*
quīs = quibus.
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam or quidquam, pron. *any, any one*
quisque, quaeque, quodque, pron. *each*
quisquis, quodquod or quidquid or quicquid, pron. *whatever*
quo, adv. *whither*.
quod, conj. *because*
quondam, adv. *once upon a time, formerly*
quoque, conj. *also, too*
quot, num. adj. plur. indecl. *as many as*

ramus, i, m. *branch*
rapidus, a, um, adj. *hurrying, swift*
rapio, ĕre, ŭi, tum, v. a. *seize, carry off, snatch away, hurry along*
Rapo, ōnis, m. a Latin
rarus, a, um, adj. *scattered about, thin*
rătis, is, f. *bark, ship*
ratus, a, um. part. perf. *of* reor, *assured, sure*
recepto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *drag back, recover*
rĕcĭdīvus, a, um. adj. *restored, rebuilt*
rĕcĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, v. a. *recover*
recludo, ĕre, clusi, clusum, v. a. *lay open*
recondo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. *hide, bury*
recursus, ūs, m. *ebb*
recuso, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *refuse*
reddo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. *give back, restore, answer*
redeo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. *return*
redimio, īre, ivi or ĭi, ītum, *wreathe*
reditus, ūs, m. *return*
reduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *bring back, draw back*
refero, ferre, tŭli, latum, v. a. irreg. *bring back* or *away, draw back, report, recall to mind, say in return, reply*
reficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, v. a. *make again*, or *anew*
reflecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, v. a. *bend back, turn back*
regina, ae, f. *queen*
regio, ōnis, f. *tract, region*
rēgius, a, um, adj. *of a king, royal*
regnator, ōris, m. *ruler*
regno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *reign*
rego, ĕre, rexi, rectum, v. a. *direct*
reicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. with dat. *turn away from*
relābor, bi, lapsus sum, v. dep. *glide back, retire*
relinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, v. a. *leave*
reminiscor, isci, no perf. v. dep. *call back to mind*
remitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, v. a. *send back* or *again*
remurmuro, āre, no perf. nor sup. *murmur back*

rēmus, i, m. *oar*
reor, no inf. rătus sum, v. dep. *suppose*
repente, adv. *suddenly*
repeto, ĕre, īvi or ĭi, ītum, v. a. *recount*
reposco, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. *claim*
reprimo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, v. a. *hold back*
res, reĭ, f. *thing*, *property ;* plur, *things*, *affairs*, *the facts*, *fortunes*, *the world*
respicio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, v. n. and a. *look back*, *see behind*
responsum, i, n. *answer*, *oracle*
resto, āre, stĭti, no sup. v. n. *remain*, *am left*
resulto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *rebound*
rēte, is, n. *net*
retineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. *hold back*
retracto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a, *clutch again*
retraho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, v. a. *drag back*
retro, adv. *backwards*, *back*
revoco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *call back*
revolvo, ĕre, vi, volūtum, v. a. *roll a second time*, *repeat*, *roll back*. Reflexive *return*
rex, regis, m. *a king*
Rhaebus, i, m. horse of Mezentius.
Rhoeteus, ĕi and ĕos, m. a Rutulian.
Rhoetus, i, m. an ancient king of the Marruvii
rigidus, a, um, adj. *stiff*, *inflexible*
ripa, ae, f. *bank*
rītĕ, adv. *duly*
robur, ŏris, n. *any hard tree* or *wood*, *oak :* hence (as made of oak) *a lance*
rogito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *keep asking*
rŏgus, i, m. *funeral pile*, *pyre*
Roma, ae, f. *Rome*
Romanus, a, um, adj. *Roman*
rostrum, i, n. *beak of a ship*
rŏta, ae, f. *wheel ;* plur. *chariot*
roto, āre, āvi, ātum, v.a. *whirl round*
rubeo, ēre, ŭi, nc sup. v. n. *am red*
rŭdens, entis, m. *rope*
rumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, v. a. *break*, *burst*, *rend*
ruo, ĕre, i, tum, v. n. *fall*, *rush*, *rush up*
rūpes, is, f. *cliff*
Rutuli, ōrum, m. plur, *the Rutulians ;* an ancient people of Latium.

sacer, cra, crum, adj. *sacred*, *holy*, *sacred to*
sacerdos, otis, c. *priest*
Sacrātor, ōris, m. a Latin
sacro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *consecrate*
saepe, adv, *often*
saevio, īre, ĭi, ītum, v. n. *rage.*
saevus, a, um, adj. *fierce*, *cruel.*
sagitta, ae, f. *arrow.*
sal, sălis, m. *salt*, *the salt sea*
salio, īre, ŭi, tum, v. n. *leap*

Salius, i, m. a Latin
saltus, ūs, m. *leap*
salūs, ūtis, f. *safety*
sane, adv. *indeed*, *by all means*
sanguineus, a, um, adj. *blood-red*
sanguis, ĭnis, m. *blood*
Sarpēdon, ŏnis, m. son of Jupiter, king of Lycia, and an ally of Priam in the Trojan war
satis, adv. *enough*. **satius**, *more sufficient*, *better*
Saturnius, a, um, adj. of *Saturn*. Hence **Saturnia**, Saturn's daughter, *i.e.* Juno
saxum, i, n. *stone*, *rock*
scāla, ae, f. *ladder*
sceptrum, i, n. *royal staff*, *sceptre*
scindo, ĕre, scidi, scissum, v. a. *cleave*
scio, īre, scīvi and scĭi, scītum, v. a. *know*
scutum, i, n. *shield*
seco, āre, ŭi, tum, v. a. *cut*
secum = cum se
secundus, a, um, adj. *following*, *favourable*, *prosperous* (for sequendus, participial form from sequor)
securus, a, um, adj. *without care*, *heedless*
secus, adv. *otherwise*
sed, conj. *but*
sedeo, ēre, sedi, sessum, v. n. *sit*, *stick fast*
sēdes, is, f. *seat*, *abode*
segnis, e, adj. *slow*, *craven*
semel, adv. *once*
semianimis, e, adj. *half alive*
semifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *half-beast*, *half-beastial*
seminecis, adj. *half-dead*
semper, adv. *always*
senecta, ae, f. *old age*
senior, is, comparative adj. used as subst. *elder*, *old man*
sensus, ūs, m. *feeling*, *senses*
sententia, ae, f. *opinion*, *intention*
sentio, īre, sensi, sensum, v. a. *perceive*, *feel*
septem, num. adj. indecl. *seven*
septeni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. plur. *seven each*, *seven*
sepulchrum, i, n. *tomb*
sequax, ācis, adj. *following*, *pursuing*
sequor, i, secūtūs sum, v. dep. *follow*
Serestus, i, m. a Trojan
sero, ĕre, sēvi, sătum, v. a. *beget*
sērus, a, um, adj. *late*, *too late*
servo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *keep*, *preserve*, *watch*
sescenti, ae, a, num. adj. plur. *six hundred*
seu : see sive
sic, adv. *so*, *thus*, *on such terms*
sicco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *dry*, *staunch*
siccus, a, um, adj. *dry*
sidereus, a, um, adj. *of the stars*, *starry*
sidus, ĕris, n. *star*
signum, i, n. *standard*, *signal*
silentium, ĭi, n. *silence*

sileo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. and a. *am silent* or *still*, *am silent about*
silesco, ĕre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. *become silent* or *still*
silva, ae, f. *forest*
silvicola, ae, adj. *inhabiting forests*
similis, e, adj. *like*
Simois, entis, m. a river near Troy
simul, adv. *at the same time*
sin, conj. *if however*, *but if*
sine, prep. with abl. *without*
sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left*, *on the left hand*, *unlucky*, *unfavourable*. Hence **sinistra**, ae, f. subst. *the left hand*
sino, ĕre, sīvi, sĭtum, v. a. *allow*, *suffer*, *spare*, *let alone*, *desist*
sinus, ūs, m. *curve*, *fold* of a garment, *bosom*
siquā, adv. *if by any means*
siqui, qua, quid or quod, indef. pron. *if any*
Sirius, a, um, adj. *of Sirius*, the Dog-star (Σείριος from σειρόω, 'I scorch')
sisto, ĕre, stĭti, stătum, v. a. *station*, *plant*
sĭtis, is, f. *thirst*, *drought*
sive, (**seu**), conj. *or if*, **sive** (**seu**) ... (**sive**) **seu**, *whether ... or*
socer, ĕri, m. *father-in-law*
socius, ĭi, m. *companion*
sodalis, is, c. *companion*
sol, solis, m. *sun*
solamen, ĭnis, n. *comfort*
solium, ĭi, n. *seat*, *throne*
sollicito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *disquiet*
solor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *comfort*, *solace*
sŏlum, i, n. *that on which a thing rests*, *soil*, *ground*, *land*
sōlus, a, um, adj. *alone*, *only*
solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, v. a. *break up*, *loosen*, *relax*, *break*, *release*
somnium, ĭi, n. *dream*
somnus, i, m. *sleep*
sonitus, ūs, m. *noise*, *din*
sons, sontis, adj. *guilty*
sonus, i, m. *sound*
sōpio, īre, īvi or ĭi, ītum, v. a. *lull to sleep*
soror, ōris, f. *sister*
sors, tis, f. *lot*, *division*, *event*
Sparta, ae, f. the capital of Laconia
spatium, ĭi, n. *lap in a race course*, *course*, *space*, *distance*
spectator, ōris, m. *beholder*
specto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *behold*, *see*, *look on*
specula, ae, f. *look-out place*, *eminence*
speculor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. *spy out*
spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *hope for*, *expect*
spes, ĕi, f. *hope*
spiculum, i, n. *dart*
spina, ae, f. *spine*
spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *boil*, *seethe*
spolium, ĭi, n. *spoil*, *plunder*
spūmeus, a, um, adj. *foaming*
spūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *foam*

squaleo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. *am stiff*
stabulum, i, n. *pasturage*
stagnum, i, n. *still water, the waters*
statio, onis, f. *roadstead, anchorage*
sterno, ĕre, strāvi, ātum, v. a. *throw down, fell, hew down*
Sthenius, ĭi, m. a Rutulian
stīpo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *crowd together*
stirps, is, f. *stock, race*
sto, stāre, stĕti, stătum, v. n. *stand, stick fast, stand fixed, am appointed, stand in at*, i.e. *cost*
strĕpo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. n. *roar*
strīdeo, ēre, i, no sup. v. n. *whizz*
stringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, v. a. *draw, graze*
Strymonius, a, um, adj. *of the Strymon*, a river of Thrace
Strymonius, ĭi, m. an Arcadian
stupeo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. v. n. *am amazed*
Stygius, a, um, adj. *of the Styx*, the river of Hate in the lower world
suadeo, ēre, suāsi, suāsum, v. n. and a. *advise, urge*
sub, prep. with abl. *under, beneath, at, on*, with acc. *under*
subduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. *withdraw*
subeo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. n. and a. *go up, come up, follow, approach, go under, come into*
subigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, v. a. *compel, force*
subito, adv. *suddenly*
subiungo, ĕre, iunxi, iunctum, v. a. *join under* or *to*
sublevo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *lift*
sublimis, e, adj. *high, aloft*
subnecto, ĕre, no perf., nexum, v. a. *fasten below, bind up*
subremigo, āre, no perf. nor sup. *row under*
subrideo, ēre, si, sum, v. a. *smile*
subsidium, ĭi, n. *aid*
subsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, v. n. *stand, stop*
succedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. n. *come up to, meet, come to aid*
succido, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. *cut through*
succingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum, v. a. *gird from below*
succurro, ĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum, v. n. *run up to, help*
suggero, ĕre, gessi, gestum, v. a. *supply, hand to*
sui, sibi, se, pron. reflexive, *him-, her-, it-self*
sulco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *furrow, plough*
sulcus, i, m. *furrow*, applied to the trough a ship makes in the shore
Sulmo, ōnis, m. a Latin
sum, esse, fui, v. n. *I am*
summus: see superus
summissus, a, um, participle used as adj. *submissive, meek*

super, adv. and prep. with acc. and abl. *above*, *upon*, *besides*, *about*, *concerning*
superbus, a, um, adj. *proud*, *imperious*
superemineo, ēre, no perf. nor sup. v. a. *rise above*
supersto, āre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. and a. *stand over*
supersum, esse, fui, v. n. *survive*
superus, a, um, adj. *that is above;* pl. superi, *those above*, *the gods above;* superlative, summus, *highest*, *top of*, *chief*. supremus, *highest*, *last*
supervolo, āre, no perf. nor sup. v. n. *fly above*
supplex, ĭcis, adj. *suppliant*
surgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, v. n. *rise*, *arise*, *grow up*
suscito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *rouse*
suspicio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, v. a. *look up to*
sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *hold up*, *support*
sustineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. *support*, *sustain*
sutum, i, n. *joint* or *link of armour*
suus, a, um, pron. poss. *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*
syrtis, is, f. *sandbank*

tacitus, a, um, adj. *silent*, *quiet*
taedet, ēre, ŭit, v. n. impers. *it wearies*
taeter, ra, rum, adj. *foul*
talentum, i, n. *a talent*, a weight equal to £243 15s.
talis, e, adj. *of such a kind*, *such*
tam, adv. *so*
tamen, adv. *nevertheless*, *yet*, *but*
tandem, adv. *at length*
tantum, adv. *so much*
tantus, a, um, adj. *so much*, *so great*
Tarchon, ōnis, m. a Lydian prince who settled in Etruria
tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *am slow*
Tarquitus, i, m. a Rutulian
taurus, i, m. *bull*, *bull's hide*
tectum, i, n. *roof*, *house*, *hall*
tegmen, ĭnis, n. *covering*, i.e. *shield*
tego, ĕre, texi, tectum, v. a. *cover*, *shelter*, *protect*
tellus, ūris, f. *earth*, *land*
telum, i, n. *missile*, *weapon*, *dart*
temno, ĕre, tempsi, temptum, v. a. *despise*
tempestas, ātis, f. *storm*
tempto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *try*, *make trial of*
tempus, ŏris, n. *time;* plur. *the temples of the head*
tendo, ĕre, tetendi, tensum or tentum, v. a. and n. *stretch out*, *go*, *endeavour*
teneo, ēre, ŭi, tum, v. a. *hold*, *keep*, *reach*
tenor, ōris, m. *uninterrupted course*
tenuis, e, adj. *thin*, *slight*
tenus, prep. with gen. and abl. *as far as*
tepeo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. *am warm*

ter, num. adv. *thrice*
tercentum, num. adj. indecl. *thrice a hundred*, *three hundred*
terebinthus, i, f. *turpentine-tree*
tergum, i, n. *back*, *layer*, *fold*
terra, ae, f. *earth*, *land*; pl. *the world*
terreo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *frighten*
tertius, a, um, adj. *the third*
Teucri, ōrum, m. plur. *the Trojans*
Teuthras, ae, m. a Trojan
Thaemon, ōnis, m. a follower of Aeneas
thalamus, i, m. *marriage-bed*, *marriage*
Theāno, ūs, f. the wife of Amycus, a Trojan
Theron, ōnis, m. a Latin warrior
Thoas, antis, m. an Arcadian
thorax, acis, m. *breast-plate*
Threicius, a, um, adj. *of Thrace*, *Thracian*
Thronius, ĭi, m. a Trojan
Thybris, is or ĭdis, m. the Tiber, a river of Italy, on the banks of which Rome was built
Thymber, ri, m. a Rutulian
Thymbris, is, m. a Trojan
Thymoetes, ae, m. a Trojan
Tiberinus, a, um, adj. *of the Tiber*
tigris, is or ĭdis, c. *tiger*
timeo, ēre, ŭi, no sup. v. a. *fear*
Tisiphone, es, f. one of the three Furies
tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, v. a. *lift up*, *raise*, *rouse*, *put an end to*, *take away*
tonsa, ae, f. *oar*
torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, v. a. *twist*, *hurl*
torrens, ntis, part. (of streams) *boiling*, *roaring*; as subs., *mountain-stream*, *torrent*
torvus, a, um, adj. *fierce*
tot, adj. indecl. *so many*
totidem, adj. indecl. *just so many*, *as many*
totiens, num. adv. *so many times*
totus, a, um, adj. *the whole*, *all*
traho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, v. a. *drag*, *draw*, *draw out*
traicio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, v. a. *pierce*
trano, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *swim across*, *sweep through*
transeo, īre, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, v. a. *pass over*, *pass through*
transilio, īre, īvi, ĭi or ŭi, sultum, v. *leap across*
transtrum, i, n. *cross-bench*
transverbero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *pierce*
trecenti, ae, a, num. adj. plur. *three hundred*
tremefacio, ĕre, fēci, factum, v. a. *make to tremble*
tremibundus, a, um, adj. *trembling*, *quivering*
trepido, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *am alarmed*
trepidus, a, um, adj. *alarmed*, *trembling*
tres, tria, num. adj. plur. *three*

triplex, ĭcis, adj. *three-fold*
tristis, e, adj. *sad, mournful*
Triton, ōnis, m. a sea-god
Trivia, ae, f. a name of Diana, *she of the three ways, Diana of the cross-ways*, because her temples were often built where three roads met
Troes, um, m. *Trojans*
Troius, a, um, adj. *of Troy, Trojan*
Troia, ae, f. *Troy*, the story of the siege of which by the Greeks is told by Homer
Troianus, a, um, adj. = Troius
tropaeum, i, n. *trophy* (τρόπαιον, 'a thing pertaining to τροπή, '*rout*)
Tros, is, m. a Trojan
truncus, i, m. *trunk* of a tree, *the headless body, trunk*
trux, trŭcis, adj. *fierce*
tu, tui, pers. pron. *thou*
tueor, ēri, itus sum, v. dep. *behold*
tum, adv. *then*
tumidus, a, um, adj. *swelling, swollen*
tumulus, i, m. *sepulchral mound, barrow, tomb*
tunc = tum
tundo, ĕre, tutudi, tunsum and tūsum, v. a. *strike*
tunica, ae, f. *shirt*
turba, ae, f. *crowd*
turbidus, a, um, adj. *bewildered, violent*
turbo, ĭnis, m. *whirlwind*
turma, ae, f. *troop, squadron of horse*
Turnus, i, m. prince of the Rutulians, killed by Aeneas
turpo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *disfigure*
turriger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *tower-bearing, turreted*
turris, is, f. *tower*
Tuscus, a, um, adj. *of the Tusci, Etrurian*
tutus, a, um, adj. *safe*
tuus, a, um, pron. poss. *thy, thine*
Tydides, ae, m. *son of Tydeus*, i.e. Diomedes
tyrannus, i, m. *monarch, despot* (τύραννος)
Tyres, ae, m. a Trojan
Tyrius, a, um, adj. *of Tyre, Carthaginian*
Tyrrhenus, a, um, adj. Greek word for Tuscus, *of the Etrurians, Etrurian, Tuscan*

ubi, adv. *when, where*
Ufens, ntis, m. a Latin
ullus, a, um, adj. *any*
ultor, ōris, m. *avenger*
ultrā, adv. *further*
ultro, adv. *of one's own accord, spontaneously*
umbo, ōnis, m. *the boss* of a shield
umbra, ae, f. *shade, spirit*
Umbro, ōnis, m. a Marsian
umerus, i, m. *shoulder*
umquam, adv. *ever*
unā, adv. *at the same time, together*
unda, ae, f. *wave, water*
unde, adv. *whence*
undique, adv. *on all sides*
undo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *flow in streams, stream*
unus, a, um, adj. *one*
urbs, is, f. *city*

urgeo, ēre, ursi, no sup. v. a. *press hard*, *weigh down*
usquam, adv. *anywhere*
usque, adv. *constantly*
ut, adv. and conj. *when*, *how*, *as;* conj. In wishes = utinam: *Oh! that*
uterque, utraque, utrumque, pron. adj. *each of two*

vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *it is permitted*, *open to*
vadum, i, n. *a shallow;* plur. *the waters of the sea*
vagina, ae, f. *sheath*
Valerus, i, m. a Latin
valĭdus, a, um, adj. *strong*, *stout*
vallus, i, m. *stake*
vanus, a, um, adj, *empty*, *deluded*
varius, a, um, adj, *various*, *different*
vastus, a, um, adj. *huge*, *vast*, *desolate*
ve, enclitic conj. *or*
veho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, v. a. *carry*
vel, conj. *or if you will*, *or;* used when the difference between the two propositions is unimportant. **vel** ... **vel**, *either* ... *or* (akin to volo)
vello, ĕre, velli, vulsum, v. a. *tear up*, *pluck out*
vēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *cover*
vēlum, i, n. *sail*
vĕlut, adv. *even as*
venēnum, i, n. *poison*
venia, ae, f. *indulgence*, *allowance*
Venilia, ae, f. the mother of Turnus
venio, īre, vēni, ventum, v. n. *come*
ventus, i, m. *wind*
Venus, ĕris, f. the goddess of Love, mother of Aeneas
verber, ĕris, n. *stripe*
verbero, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *lash*, *beat*, *strike*
verbum, i, n. *word*
vero, adv. *in truth*
versicolor, ōris, adj. *of diverse colours*, *party-coloured*
verso, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *turn over*, *ponder*
vertex, īcis, m. *top* of the head, or of a mountain
verto, ĕre, ti, sum, v. *turn*, *rout*, *turn up*, *overthrow*, *change*, *depend*
verus, a, um, adj. *true;* as subst. **verum**, i, n. *the truth*
vēsanus, a, um, adj. *mad*, *fierce*, *furious*
vester, tra, trum, pron. poss. *your*
vestigium, ĭī, n. *foot-step*, *step*
vestis, is, f. *dress*
Vesulus, i, m. a mountain in Liguria, in the Cottian Alps
vetitum, i, n. *prohibition*
vĕtus, ĕris, adj. *old*, *ancient*
vĕtustas, atis, f. *long duration*, *antiquity*
vĕtustus, a, um, *old*, *ancient*
via, ae, f. *way*, *road*
viātor, ōris, m. *wayfarer*
vibro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n *quiver*
victor, ōris, m. *conqueror*

victoria, ae, f. *victory*
video, ĕre, vidi, visum, *see*; pass. *seem*
vigilo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. n. *am awake*
vinco, ĕre, vici, victum, v. a. and n. *conquer*
vinculum, i, n. *rope, fastening*
violentus, a, um, adj. *impetuous, fierce*
vir, viri, m. *man, hero*
virtus, tūtis, f. *courage*
vis, vis, *strength, effect, force, violence*
viscus, ĕris, n. what is underneath the skin, *the flesh*
visus, ūs, n. *glance*
vita, ae, f. *life*
vitta, ae, f. band or riband which tied the *infula*
vīvidus, a, um, adj. *full of life, lively*
vivo, ĕre, vixi, victum, v. n. *live*
vix, adv. *scarcely*
vociferor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. a. *cry out*
voco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *call*
Volcanius, a, um, adj. of *Vulcan*
Volcanus, i, m. the fire god, *Vulcan*
Volcens, ntis, m. the father of Camers
volgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. *spread abroad, publish*
volito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *flit about*
volnus, ĕris, n. *wound*
vŏlo, velle, volŭi, no sup. v. irreg. *wish, am willing*
vŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. *fly*
voltus, ūs, m. *expression of countenance, look*
volucer, cris, cre, adj. *winged, flying*; as subst. **volucris**, is, f. *bird*
vōluptas, tātis, f. *pleasure, delight*
volūto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a, *cause to roll, roll, ponder*
volvo, ĕre, vi, volutum, v. a. *roll*
vomo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, v. a. *vomit forth*
vorāgo, ĭnis, f. *whirlpool, depth*
vos, plur. of tu, *you*
vōtum, i, n. *prayer*

voveo, ēre, vōvi, vōtum, v. a. *vow*
vox, vōcis, f. *voice, word*

Xanthus, i, m. a river near Troy

Zephyrus, i, m. *West-wind*

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THE SIEGE OF SYRACUSE. Being part of the XXIV. and XXV. BOOKS of LIVY. Adapted for Beginners. With Exercises. By G. RICHARDS, M.A., and Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.

LEGENDS OF ANCIENT ROME. Adapted for Beginners. With Exercises. By H. WILKINSON, M.A.

Lucian.—EXTRACTS FROM LUCIAN. With Exercises. By Rev. J. BOND, M.A., and Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.